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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1938-39.

Appointment.	Name of the Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir Arthur Parsons, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1938 to 28th June 1938.
	Lieutenant Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	29th June 1938 to 7th March 1939.
	Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., I.C.S.	8th March 1939 to 31st March 1939.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 29th June 1938.
	Major B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.	30th June 1938 to 31st October 1938.
	Major L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	1st November 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lt. D. H. Biscoe, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 2nd October 1938.
	Vacant	3rd October 1938 to 10th October 1938.
	Lt. D. G. Thornburgh, I.A.	11th October 1938 to 30th November 1938.
	Major L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A. (In addition to his duties as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan).	1st December 1938 to 5th December 1938.
	Lieutenant T. E. Brownson, I.A.	6th December 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Lieutenant Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	1st April 1938 to 29th June 1938.
	Major L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	30th June 1938 to 31st October 1938.
	Major B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.	1st November 1938 to 8th March 1939.
	Lieutenant Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	9th March 1939 to 31st March 1939.

Appointment.	Name of the Officer.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 29th October 1938.
	Major D. R. Smith, I.A.	30th October 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Political Agent, Loralai	Major B. Woods Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Political Agent, Zhob	Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Political Agent, Kalat and Political Agent incharge of the Bolan Pass.	Major E. H. Gastrelli, O.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1938 to 7th April 1938.
	Major C. G. N. Edwards, I.A.	8th April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Political Agent, Chagai	Major G. A. Cole, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 7th July 1938.
	Vacant	8th July 1938 to 14th July 1938.
	Lieutenant E. W. M. Magor, I. A.	15th July 1938 to 2nd November 1938.
	Mr. D. Y. Fell, I.C.S.	2nd November 1938 afternoon to 31st March 1939.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Murtaza Khan (officialing).	1st April 1938 to 5th April 1938.
	Major B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.	6th April 1938 to 28th June 1938.
Colonization Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad (Sibi District).	Mr. G. G. V. Knight, I.C.S.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Vacant	1st April 1938 to 16th March 1939.
	Major B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.	17th March 1939 to 31st March 1939.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Zhob.	Captain F. C. L. Chauncy, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and Ex-officio, Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Lieutenant D. G. Thornburgh, I.A.	1st April 1938 to 5th October 1938.
	Captain O. C. B. St. John, I.A.	6th October 1938 to 31st March 1939.

Appointment.	Name of the officer.	Period.
Second Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Lieutenant D. G. Thornburgh, I.A. (In addition to his duties as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and Ex-officio Commandant Mekran Levy Corps).	4th June 1938 to 5th October 1938.
	Captain O. C. B. St. John, I.A. (In addition to his duties as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent, Kalat and Ex-officio Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	6th October 1938 to 16th October 1938.
	Mr. B. M. Bacon, I.C.S.	17th October 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Kamakaka, M.C., I.M.S.	1st April 1938 to 21st August 1938.
	Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Hogg, D.S.O., M.C., I.M.S.	22nd August 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta Sibi and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Pyper, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1938 to 8th March 1939.
	Major E. A. O'Connor, I.M.S.	9th March 1939 to 31st March 1939.
Civil Surgeon, Zhob and Loralai	Captain J. D. Grant, I.M.S.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Senior Superintendent of Police Baluchistan and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Police Department.	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	1st April 1938 to 8th May 1938.
	Vacant	9th May 1938 to 6th September 1938.
	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	7th September 1938 to 31st March 1939.
	Mr. H. C. Hallows, I.P.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. J. Leitch Wilson, M.A., P.E.S.	1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. Nazir Ahmad Janjua, M. Sc.	1st April 1938 to 7th June 1938.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon.).	8th June 1938 to 31st March 1939.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1938-39.

PART I.

Political and General Summary.

1. There was no event of major importance in the Province throughout the year under review. The agitation in the Bugti tribe, which was the main cause of disturbance in the previous year, died down with the introduction of a small measure of direct Government control over the area.

2. Considerable progress was made during the year in the reconstruction of Quetta city. Private enterprise was stimulated by the erection of public buildings of sound earthquake resisting construction in the shape of markets, a fire station and octroi posts. Over 700 private houses and shops were built in accordance with the Permanent Building Code since confidence had been restored by the realisation on the part of the public that the safeguards provided by the Building Code did not involve greatly increased cost while they gave a substantial measure of safety against future earthquake shocks. Grants from the Relief Fund to the extent of Rs. 80,000 were made as a help towards the reconstruction of religious buildings in Quetta and grants were also made to private educational institutions.

3. House building grants continued to be made from the Relief Fund and Rs. 4,35,293 were expended during the year 1938-39.

4. The effects of the reorganisation of the District Levies began to be apparent during this year and indicated the efficacy of more detailed distribution to individuals in the Districts.

5. The work of the Levies and the attitude of the tribes throughout Baluchistan were, on the whole, quite satisfactory.

6. Zhob Militia continued to do good work and to make steady progress in systematic training. They were not called on to take part in any major operations but were on several occasions employed against raiders.

7. The reorganisation of the Chagai Levy Corps continued during the year. They were not called upon for any operations but provided an escort to an Iranian Survey party which was operating between Mirjawa and Gowalistap.

8. Lack of funds again prevented the construction of any Government educational institution in Quetta. The progress of education was also hindered by a school strike in the summer which was organised by outside agitators for their own purposes ostensibly as a protest against the increase of fees. The strike collapsed when it was realised that the agitation

was factitious and that fees in Baluchistan are still much below those obtaining in the adjacent provinces. Under the reorganisation scheme the Government of India has made a substantial increase in the educational allotment for Baluchistan and there are signs that the new ideas are putting new life into the educational system.

9. The overhaul of the judicial system in the Province proceeded steadily. The regular civil courts established in the urban areas have speeded up civil litigation and the simplification of the procedure under the Frontier Crimes Regulation has resulted in a more speedy disposal of disputes.

10. *Iranian Frontier*.—There was no disturbance of any importance on the Iranian frontier but a few incursions by Iranian irregular forces into Mekran have occurred and diplomatic protests were made through the British Legation in Tehran. On the Chagai-Iran frontier some Iranian Ismailzais with their Sardar, Juma Khan, took refuge in British territory. They were given some temporary help for their maintenance in order to encourage them to make peace with their Government but after a few months all assistance ceased and they were expelled from the Chagai Agency.

11. *Afghan Frontier*.—The international frontier with Afghanistan remained quiet throughout the year apart from the usual few cases of cattle lifting on the border of the Quetta-Pishin District.

12. *Sibi District*.—The Marri tribe maintained their good relations with the Government and the young Marri Tumandar left his country for the first time in February to attend the Sibi horse and cattle show and the various functions during the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar week. The trouble in the Bugti country subsided during the year on the surrender of Abdur Rahman, the disinherited son of Tumandar who was confined to Fort Sandeman and given an allowance for his maintenance.

13. *Zhob District*.—Pale, Khosti, the outlaw who has committed several outrages in Zhob, attacked the Fort Sandeman-Loralai mail lorry at the end of October 1938 and murdered the driver of an official's car which was coming behind. The local inhabitants of the area in which the attack occurred were fined for their complicity in the outrage.

14. *Loralai District*.—A number of crimes were committed in the Barkhan Sub-Division with the connivance or at the instigation of the leading family of the Khetran tribe. Two brothers of the Khetran Sardar were found to have been ring leaders and were suitably punished.

15. *Kalat State*.—Considerable efforts were made to improve the administration of the State and it is hoped that these efforts will bear the fruit at no distant date. Certain notorious dacoits who had committed outrages in the Dadu District of Sind including the murder of a Government Archæologist were arrested by the Kalat State Authorities and were in Jail awaiting their trial at the end of the year under report. The transfer of the Imperial Airways air station from Gwadur, which is in Muscat territory, to Jiwani in the Kalat State will, it is hoped, bring additional prosperity to the State.

The Mekran Levy Corps continued to do good work on the Mekran-Iran frontier and controlled the ingress of refugees from Iranian Baluchistan.

16. *Lasbela State*.—The Administration of the State was carried on by an Advisory Council headed by the Wazir until the middle of March 1939. The Jam Sahib Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan was installed by the Agent to the Governor General and invested with full powers on the 22nd of March 1939 at Lasbela.

17. A number of political and *quasi*-political organisations came into existence but none of them attracted any very large following and the Province remained, on the whole, free from political unrest.

Internal Affairs.

The Municipal markets at Quetta were rebuilt during the year under review—an important event for the Baluchistan agriculturist and fruit-grower.

The Mallezai vineyard in the Quetta-Pishin District has not yet begun to bear fruit. It remained in charge of the Agricultural Department, Baluchistan, as last year. The other Zamindars of the Pishin Tahsil are thinking of starting vineyards of their own on the same lines as the Mallezai vineyard.

In the Sibi District the condition of the unirrigated tracts, especially those of the Talli and Mall Circles of the Sibi Tahsil was bad. To improve conditions here, the Local Administration have been considering a proposal to build a dam on the Talli gorge as a relief measure, suspension of taccavi instalments and remission of grazing tax were granted.

The Desert and Begari inundation canals began to flow with effect from the 25th May and 5th June 1938 respectively. The supply in both canals was satisfactory till 12th September, when the level of the Indus fell and rotations had to be resorted to. This resulted in damage to the Jowari crops at the tails.

The supply from the Khirtar perennial canal remained satisfactory throughout the year.

The Jamali suit against Government is still pending before the Privy Council and consequently no development has been possible in the Colony Area of the Usta Tahsil.

The cotton crop which is being tried in the Usta Tahsil failed completely, it being killed by the cold winds, in the beginning of December. Lack of capital is largely responsible for the absence of manure while no attempt is made to improve the lands suffering from Saltpetre. The results obtained by the British Cotton Growing Association which was allowed to make experiments of growing rice for the purpose of soil reclamation were not encouraging.

The financial condition of the Marri and Bugti tribes remained poor but the instalments towards the repayment of the special loan of Rupees one lakh granted to these tribes in 1930 were recovered punctually.

In the Loralai Agency there was no change in the general economic condition of the people. Fodder was sufficient, the rains were untimely. Pastoral conditions were bad, and the price of wool fell considerably.

In the uplands of the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Agencies considerable numbers of sheep and goats died consequent on heavy rains and snowfall followed by severe cold winds at the close of the winter of 1938.

Generally speaking the year was a normal one in Zhob. Some difficulty was raised by the Zamindars of Kan Mehtarzai in the Hindubagh Sub-Division over the appraisalment and division of the Rabi crop of 1938, but eventually the matter ended satisfactorily. Work on the Dhanasar road continued and it is hoped that, if funds are forthcoming, it will be pushed through this year beyond Katao Dabra, the border of the Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

In the Chagai Agency the rainfall was just sufficient for the maturing of Rabi crops which were average. Kharif crops suffered from insufficiency of rains and also from insect pests. The Agricultural conditions were however fair. Fodder and drinking water were sufficient. The condition of cattle and livestock was good.

Local non-skilled and non-technical labour was exclusively employed by the Military Engineering Service and the Railway Departments.

The general condition of the people in the Bolan Leased Areas of the Kalat State has been good.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1938-39.

Land Revenue.—In the greater part of this Province revenue is collected in kind by *Tashkhis* (Appraisalment of crops) or *Batai* (Division of produce on the threshing floor). The system underwent no change during the year.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year, 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 12,99,630 against Rs. 13,85,520 for 1937-38 (see details in Appendices I-V). The total demand, including arrears for the preceding years, was Rs. 14,61,763 against Rs. 14,61,548 during 1937-38. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,06,102 (including Rs. 1,68,403 on account of grazing-tax), against Rs. 11,93,709 (including Rs. 1,62,302 on account of grazing tax) in the preceding year. The decrease in the actual collections during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is due to comparatively bad results of crops, larger remissions and unfavourable prices. A sum of Rs. 1,43,160 remained unrecovered at the close of the year, owing to the financial conditions of Zamindars being poor.

The table below shows the details of area sown and successfully cropped during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.			Area successfully cropped.		
	In the settled and surveyed tahsils.	In the tahsils not yet surveyed or settled.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed tahsils.	In the tahsils not yet surveyed or settled.	Total.
1937-38	4,10,066	61,038	4,71,104	2,95,892	30,737	3,26,629
1938-39	4,12,451	66,207	4,78,658	2,74,584	27,568	3,02,152

The percentage of the area successful to the area cropped during the year under report was 63·12 against 69·33 in the previous year.

Remissions and suspensions sanctioned during the year under report aggregated Rs. 1,45,115 and 21,369 respectively against Rs. 56,056 and 26,758 in the preceding year. Details of remissions and suspensions will be found in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 33,868 was paid as *malikana* (allowance to headmen for collection of revenues) against Rs. 38,346 in 1937-38.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue.

The following table shows collections on this account for the year under report and the preceding year :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads	82,615	84,795
From Permanent inhabitants	79,687	83,608
Total	1,62,302	1,68,403

Survey and Settlement.—No survey and settlement were carried out during the year under review.

The present terms of the settlements of the various tahsils will expire on the following dates :—

Quetta	31st March 1940.
Pishin	31st March 1940.
Shahrig	31st March 1940.
Sinjawi	31st March 1940.
Nasirabad	1st July 1942.

Progress of Locust Research Work in 1938-39.

The Locust Research Scheme.—The Scheme of Locust Research was in operation with headquarters at Karachi till the 31st March, when it was closed down under the orders of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. From the 1st April 1939, part of its functions will be taken up by a locust Warning Organisation under the Government of India. The Locust Research Entomologist was transferred to New Delhi on the 10th February to devote his full attention to the writing up of his report.

Locust Survey Work.—Work was carried on on the same lines as in the year previous. In addition to the usual areas, part of Kachhi and Upper Baluchistan were surveyed more than once in the course of the year to detect the breeding of the Migratory as well as the Desert Locust.

1. *Locust situation in 1938-39—Locust Swarm Movements.*—There were no reports of movements of Locust swarms anywhere in the Indian areas during 1938-39.

2. *Locust Developments in 1938-39—A. Schistocerca Gregaria.*—The Desert Locust :—(a) Winter period 1937-38. In the Western areas, fair numbers of locust were found in winter in the Lasbela and Mekran tracts.

(b) *Spring Breeding, 1938.*—Though none were found in the winter months in the Kachhi-Bolan areas, small numbers of the Desert Locust were noticed here by March. Small numbers of hoppers were found in the Bolan and Hurnai tracts during April-May.

With the fall of moderate rainfall during the winter months, light breeding was noticed in March-April on the Mekran coastal Reks, and by April-May also in the interior valleys of Mekran.

(c) *Summer Migration, 1938.*—Only a slight evidence of a migration from outside was observable at Pasni in June-July.

(d) *Summer Breeding, 1938.*—With the fall of fairly good showers in August in the Lasbela area, some breeding was observed along the coast, as at Gadani. In September-October fair numbers of locally produced adults were noticeable on the Ambagh-Sonmiani Reks, but there was not much evidence of migrant forms from outside as had been noticed in the previous years.

(e) *Autumn Migration.*—As already stated, there were very few migrants in the Lasbela area this year, nor was there any evidence of migration into Mekran during the autumn and winter months, as usual in previous years. Since breeding in the Rajputana areas had been negligible this year, there were presumably few locusts to migrate, and the paucity of migrants in the Lasbela-Mekran areas noticed in 1938 was possibly due to this circumstance.

(f) *Winter Period 1938-39.*—During the winter, small numbers of locusts were seen only in the coastal areas of Lasbela, few were noticeable in the Mekran area till March 1939.

B. Locusta Migratoria ph. solitaria.—Fair numbers of *Locusta* adults were found among irrigated wheat fields in the Bolan and Harnai Vallyes in March, 1938, and by May, quite large numbers of hoppers of *Locusta* were observed in these areas attacking grass and some of the crops. By June, however, few specimens of *Locusta* were to be seen either in Bolan or in Harnai. It was also noted that breeding of *Locusta* had occurred during May-June even in the interior valleys as in Loralai and Kohlu.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

1. *Staff.*—Mr. A. M. Mustafa returned from 8 months' leave in June and resumed charge as Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan from Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua who had been officiating. The Canning and Fruit Preservation Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was put into operation in April 1938 and Dr. G. S. Siddappa, M.A., Ph.D., A.I.C., was appointed Research Assistant.

2. *Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.*—About two acres of land on the north side of the Fruit Experiment Station were acquired during the later half of 1938 for farm buildings and residential quarters. The research work at the Station continued in much the same way as before and many useful results were recorded.

3. *Pomology.*—Varietal tests of imported varieties of apples, pears, peaches and grapes were carried out and promising results have been obtained. Varietal tests for apple root-stocks are still in progress and the necessary data has been collected. Investigation on the vegetative propagation of root-stocks were continued and 5,568 root-stocks of 29 different types were imported this year from East Malling Research Station in England. It is hoped in time to improve considerably the quality of stock for fruit plants in Baluchistan. Most of the Cordon pears have started bearing and the success of Cordon system of fruit-culture has been adequately demonstrated.

There is an increasing demand for the supply of nursery plants. During the year, 4,600 rooted grape cuttings of local varieties were supplied to the Mallezai Vineyard, about 2,000 budded almonds to the Almond Grove Scheme, Murtat Khurd and about 2,000 budded plants of different varieties have either been sold or supplied free to the zamindars of the Province.

Pruning, budding and cultural operations were carried out as usual. Advice regarding the lay-out of orchards, pruning, budding, etc., was given to about fifty local fruit growers during the year. The sale of the fruit produce of the Fruit Experiment Station was done departmentally, and apart from local sales about 500 boxes were sent out. Packing experiments using wood-wool, cotton and the patent packing paper material "Presvado" were carried out. It has been found that there is no appreciable difference between these materials, but wood-wool is the cheapest. Cherries however travel better packed in cotton.

Chlorosis of cherry, pear, apple and strawberry is becoming yearly more acute, and efforts are being made to find out its cause.

4. *Entomology*.—A survey of the insect pests together with that of the insect fauna of the province was carried out as usual. The identification of the species has either been done by the Imperial Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi or Imperial Institute of Entomology, London. Amongst the collection, a few are new to Indian Entomology.

Investigation of the life and the seasonal histories of Codling moth, Bud moth, *Cacoecia* spp., Black and green Aphids, Cherry Tip Borer, Pear Leaf Curl Aphids and scale insects were continued and the results of last year were confirmed. Observations on the Fruit flies of Baluchistan are still in progress.

The Sheep Maggot Fly (*Lucilia sericata* Meigen Family Calliphoridae, Order Diptera), the larvae of which cause cutaneous myiasis in sheep skin in other countries, has been discovered as a serious pest in Baluchistan. It is the first recorded occurrence of this fly in India. It is estimated that about 25 per cent. of the sheep in the province are "struck" by the fly. Attempts are being made to collect data on its biology.

A few parasites of the larvae and pupae of Codling moth, Bud moth, *Cacoecia*, *Euzophora* have been recorded along with a parasite of the adults of the Black Peach Aphid. These have been duly identified and their study undertaken.

A study of the bionomics and control of the Black Headed Cricket (*Gryllulus domesticus* Linn) which is a serious pest of "kharif" crops in the Usta Colony was continued and the results of last year were confirmed. Control measures against the pest as described in last year's report were adopted both in the colony and on the Khirtar Canal and as a result the crickets were kept well under control.

Experiments with various insecticides like Mineral oils, Miscible oils, Fish oils, Nicotine Sulphate and Lead Arsenate were carried out to find out the best for controlling Codling moth, Bud moth and *Cacoecia*. It has been ascertained that lead arsenate is still the most effective poison against the pest. Investigations are being continued.

Demonstrations of spraying with lead arsenate, Rosin Fish oil soap and lime sulphur solution together with rat killing demonstrations were given at several places.

5. *Mycology*.—Fungus diseases met with were the same as reported in the previous year. Orange Rust of wheat was, however, less than in the last year, whereas Black Rust of wheat seems to be on the increase. The following diseases were fairly virulent during the year under report :— Bunt of wheat (*Tilletia foeters*), Powdery Mildew (*Oidium sp.*) of grape vines, Leaf Spot (*Asperisporium sp.*), Blister diseases of apple and pear (*Coniothecium chomatosporum*), Internal rot of pomegranates (*Aspergillus castaneus*) and smut of Jowar especially Grain Smut (*Sphaceleotheca sorghi*).

Cultural study of *Coniothecium chomatosporum* from apple, *Gliocladium cephalum* from cherry, *Fusarium radicola* from potato and *Botrytis vulgaris* from grape was continued. Detailed morphological study of Phyllactinia (occurring on Almond), *Botrytis vulgaris*, *Fusarium radicola* *Asperisporium sp.* (from grape vines) and *Gliocladium cephalum* was made. Systematic study of Ustilagineae and Uredinea was taken in hand and 8 species of the former and 9 species of the latter have been recorded. A study of the flora of the province especially from the medicinal point of view, was continued, and several hundred plants were collected and identified with the help of the Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Experiments were conducted to study the efficacy of different fungicides against Bunt of wheat which is very prevalent in the wheat growing tracts at higher altitudes. Cerasan Dry at the rate of 2-4 oz. per bushel were found best in the control of the disease. Results obtained from Agrosan Dry at the same rate were also fairly satisfactory. A number of rust-resistant varieties of wheat obtained from the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, were sown on trial.

Spraying was carried out against Blister disease of apple, Powdery Mildew and Leaf-spot diseases of grape vines, Die-back of Pome and stone fruit trees, Rhizopusrot of peaches, etc. Spraying and dusting demonstrations for the control of Powdery Mildew of grapes were also given.

6. *Seed and Experiment Farm, Usta*.—The varietal tests started last year were continued and are still in progress.

As a result of a series of experiments, it is considered that the best time for sowing cotton is from the last week of April to the end of May.

Dry ploughing and leaching the land before sowing, found useful last year for " Kallar " reclamation, were continued with good results. Out of the crops for green manuring berseem, which also gives a very

large—continuous supply of luxuriant green fodder for the cattle, has been found to be the best and was advocated as a substitute for farm yard manure of which there is a great scarcity in the whole of the Colony.

Seventy five citrus plants from Punjab and 125 date-palm suckers from Panjgur and Turbat were imported and planted on the Farm.

About 400 maunds of improved wheat seed multiplied at the Farm was sold at market rate to the zamindars for further propagation in the Colony. Similarly one maund of berseem seed was distributed free of cost.

7. *Marketing*.—A grape grading station was established at Karez Inayatullah (Gulistan) during the fruiting season of 1938. To start with, grapes and peaches were taken for grading and marketing under "Ag-mark" labels. The data collected from the grading experiment shows that graded grapes and peaches fetched about 21 and 64 per cent. more respectively than the ungraded fruit.

A few experiments on packing material were also performed along with the grading work. The advantage of "Stenophylla" grass over paddy straw which is generally used for packing peaches, apricots and apples is yet to be ascertained. Grapes, however, travel better in this material than in paddy straw. Sawdust available in Quetta, though keeps the fruit in good condition, cannot be adopted as a packing material owing to the peculiar odour which it imparts to the contents.

Problems of co-operative marketing were investigated and suggestions in this respect have been formulated.

Survey work of apples, apricots, peaches, pomegranates and sarda (melon) is in hand.

8. *Canning and Fruit Preservation Research Scheme*.—Although the scheme to establish a Canning and Fruit Preservation Laboratory at Quetta was sanctioned early in 1934 by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it began working only in April 1938, when the Research Assistant was appointed. Owing to want of any facilities for work only a few small scale experiments on canning and the preparation of fruit juices, etc., could be carried out.

During the early stages, the Research Assistant was fully engaged in the supervision of the construction of the laboratory and the installation of the various units of machinery in addition to the collection of useful preliminary data about local fruit. A few varieties of peaches, local as well as imported, and plums which were canned successfully are under observation and the results obtained are encouraging. A series of preliminary experiments were conducted to standardise a method for the preparation of a suitable beverage, juice or syrup from pomegranates and grapes. An attempt was also made to prepare a suitable dried product from the Kishmish and Haitha grapes. All the above series of experiments will be greatly extended during 1939-40.

The Control Chemical Laboratory is now fitted up and a number of reagents and standard solutions that will be required for the technical control of the process in the Fruit Preservation Laboratory have been prepared and preliminary experiments are in progress. With the provision of water and electric supply to the laboratory, it is hoped that the work will be started in full swing in 1939.

9. *Mallezai Vineyard and Murtat Khurd Almond Grove Schemes.*—Plantations of the vineyard which is of 100 acres and of the almond grove of 50 acres have been completed. Under the schemes, land and water belong to the growers while free technical staff for a certain number of years is provided by the Government with sufficient money without interest from the "Taccavi" grant as capital. The schemes are under the direct supervision of the Agricultural Department in Baluchistan, but the owners are allowed a large measure of control in the management of the schemes.

10. *Agricultural Shows.*—An Agricultural Show at Usta in March 1939 attracted great interest. The Assistant Entomologist gave a short discourse on locust control and a zamindar of the Colony who had tried shaftel and berseem explained the advantages of these crops both as fodder and as green manuring crops.

11. *Publications.*—The following papers were submitted for publication during the year under report :—

1. Grape growing in Baluchistan by Mr. A. M. Mustafa and Mr. M. Asghar Ginai.
2. A short note on the Bionomics and control of the Black Head Cricket (*Gryllulus Domesticus* Linn.) by Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua.
3. *Lucilia sericata* Meigen in Baluchistan by Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua.
4. Codling moth in Afghanistan by Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua.
5. A note on Botrytis Rot of Grapes in Quetta Valley by Mr. Asghar Ginai.
6. A note on Phyllactinia on Almond by Mr. Asghar Ginai.
7. A Leafspot of Grape vines caused by a species of *Asperisporium* by Mr. Asghar Ginai.

The following popular leaflets are under publication :—

1. Control of *Cacoecia* spp.
2. Control of Powdery Mildew of Grapes.
3. Control of Loose Smut of Wheat.
4. Control of Smuts of Jowar.

Forests.

Area.—There has been no change in the total area of the reserves.

Proposals for the protection of Zhob forests against rapid disafforestation are being seriously considered, and with a view to preventing the cutting of green wood and denudation of the countryside of trees, it is proposed to establish firewood sale-depots at Fort Sandeman under the control of the Forest Department. *Hing* (asafoetida) growing areas in the Chagai District were classed as “ reserved ”, and steps were taken to afforest the areas round Bund Khushdil Khan, and introduction of rotational grazing with a view to improve the condition of grazing grounds.

Control.—Khan Sahib Qazi Hafeezud Din held the post of the Forest Officer in Baluchistan throughout the year.

Regeneration and production.

Natural.—Snow and rainfall, though late, had very wholesome effect on the forests and regeneration.

Artificial.—Seeds and indigenous species were dibbled in suitable places in the reserves and germinated well. A fair percentage, however, dried up on account of drought that followed the winter rains.

Irrigated.—As usual, planting was done in Central Zarghun, Woodcock Spinney, Zangi Lora, Bund Khushdil Khan, and Sibi Municipal Forests. There was comparatively little demand for nursery trees from Government Departments, but about 2,000 shade plants were issued from Forest nurseries to zamindars free of charge.

Taungya Plantation.—An area of 25 acres in Gulu Shahr reserve was treated under this system. The older trees with dying tops have considerably improved, and some of those planted will continue to subsist. The area was irrigated by a zamindar who raised wheat crop.

Reproduction by Coppice System.—The crop of shoots in the areas filled under this system in Popalzai and Sibi forests has come up satisfactorily.

Grazing in Reserves.—Out of the total area of 341 sq. miles of reserve forests 24 sq. miles remained open to the right-holders for use for the year round, 160 sq. miles were opened to zamindars for part of the year, while the balance 157 sq. miles remained entirely closed.

Firewood Sale Depots.—No new depots were opened during the year. The total sale of firewood from the three existing depots amounted to 36,269 mds. 11 srs., which is equal to 1,42,814 cubic feet stacked.

The amount of royalty realised on wood during the year was Rs. 12,615-13-0 as compared to Rs. 13,053-11-10 for the last year.

Minor Forest Produce.—The collection and curing of ephedra formed one of the chief activities of the Department during the year, and efforts are being continued to raise the standard of marketing of this bush by exploring only those forests which produce ephedra with richer alkaloid content. The total revenue from minor produce amounted to Rs. 1,13,709-13-4, out of which Rs. 1,10,374-5-7 were realised from

ephedra against Rs. 44,000 during the previous year. Other minor produce are also receiving the attention of the Department, and experiments are in hand with a view to their ultimate exploitation.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,74,818-10-3, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,35,975-12-4, showing a net surplus of Rs. 38,842-13-11 for the year. The marketing of minor produce and establishment of firewood sale-depots is responsible for the steady increase in the surplus since 1934-35. Besides, forest produce valued at Rs. 54,151-3-6 was allowed free to rightholders, etc., in the shape of timber, firewood and grazing.

Forest Offences.—The total number of forest offences during the year numbered 341 against 326 during the preceding year. Compensation recovered amounted to Rs. 2,554-14-0 against Rs. 2,030-8-0 last year, giving an average of Rs. 7-7-11 per case as compared with Rs. 6-3-9 for 1937-38.

Big Game.—29 licenses were issued by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, for shooting in State Reserves. 12 *guds* and *markhors* were shot in all out of which 7 escaped. Number of horned game shot by locals in open areas is not known. The fees realised for licenses amounted to Rs. 170.

Khalifat was again constituted a 'sanctuary' for a period of five years.

Taccavis.

The *taccavi* loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, i.e., 1st April 1938 amounted to Rs. 5,56,409-5-9 against Rs. 6,13,861-9-6 on the 1st April 1937. Loans amounting to Rs. 25,830 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1938-39 as against Rs. 52,640 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 12,180 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 13,650 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 97,449-10-1 including Rs. 14,709-8-6 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 491-6-0 were granted during the year under report and the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 52,122-1-10 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,99,008-5-11.

Local Funds.

Total receipts of the under-noted Bazar Funds amounted to Rs. 5,18,984-8-0 against Rs. 4,44,215-10-0 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,56,545-15-4 against Rs. 4,27,048-14-2.

1. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.

4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Nasirabad Bazar Fund.
7. Bolan Bazar Fund.

2. *Quetta Municipality*.—There were 28 members of the Municipal Committee of whom 2 were officials. Out of 37 meetings, 27 were ordinary and 10 special. Attendance averaged 59·85% against 62·65% in the preceding year.

The investment of Rs. 3,10,000 was encashed and the money spent on the construction of earthquake proof Municipal Fruit and Vegetable, Cloth Markets, etc.

3. *Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund*.—The Chaman Electrification Scheme showed a profit of Rs. 9,546 against Rs. 7,752 in the preceding year.

The Pishin water supply was entirely renewed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000.

Capital expenditure is anticipated on :—

- (a) Installation of Pishin Electrification Scheme.
- (b) Improvements of roads.

4. *Sibi District Bazar Fund*.—The increase of Rs. 10,716 in receipt as compared with last year's figures is due to the higher bid received for the Sibi Octroi contract during 1938-39.

A fire engine at a cost of Rs. 2,000 has been purchased for Sibi town.

5. *Loralai Bazar Fund*.—A sum of Rs. 1,616 was spent on providing fencing to parks and road side trees newly planted and a sum of Rs. 1,085 was paid on account of Bazar Fund share for the construction of a drain in the Jackson Nullah at Loralai as an anti-malarial measure.

6. *Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund*.—The street lights in the Fort Sandeman Bazar area were electrified at an initial cost of Rs. 16,960.

7. *General*.—All Bazar Fund Schools were provincialised with effect from the 1st April 1938 from which date a fixed contribution of 10% of the net income of each Bazar Fund towards education is payable to the Central Government.

Trade.

All goods exported to Afghanistan are checked on arrival at the order by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Trade Agent at Chaman.

Rebate of Indian Customs duty on goods re-exported to Afghanistan decreased by 14·41 lakhs against the increase of Rs. 25·74 lakhs in the preceding year. This is due to lesser imports of automobiles and sugar.

The export trade to Afghanistan was slack towards the end of the year. Details of export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921 are summarised below :—

Exports.	No. of packags.	Weight.			Value.		Duty.	
		Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Japanese goods .	24,002	52,084	2	7	38,11,328		25,22,597	
Non-Japanese goods .	418,086	56,939	3	25	19,80,582		2,85,320	
Sugar	32,336	64,219	1	13	4,06,636		5,96,802	
Total .	474,424	173,243	3	17	61,98,546		34,04,719	

4,869 packages of State goods as shown in the attached statement were exported to Afghanistan during the year under report. No arms and ammunition were however exported during the period. Most of the packages contained material for bridge and road building.

Imports.—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,061-10-0 was realised as Land Customs duty on imports from Afghanistan. The main item on which the duty was recovered were Iranian and Afghan silver coins. Silver forms the chief item of dutiable articles. Only one case of smuggling was detected during the year under report and was dealt with according to law.

Iran.

At the Land Customs Station, Nok-kundi the main item on which land customs duty is realised is silver coins. A total sum of Rs. 31,712 was recovered as land customs duty during the year under report.

The chief article of export from India is Tea which is only exported under a license granted by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee.

In the interests of trade, the Railway Department grant a rebate on freight on goods intended for Iran and Afghanistan and booked from any station in India to Nok-Kundi.

Statement showing the state Goods exported to Afghanistan during the year 1938-39 (from April 1938 to March 1939).

No. of Packages.	Description.	Value.			Date of crossing.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
18 . . .	Motor Lorries	50,179	0	0	1-4-38
11 . . .	Diesel road tractors with accessories	50,712	0	0	1-4-38
5 pieces . . .	} Tractors and accessories	43,046	10	0	20-4-38
2 cases . . .					
15 pieces . . .	Motor wagons in Motor lorries	31,192	11	0	20-4-38
35 bundles . . .	} Material for Hilmond Bridge	21,099	5	0	7-4-38
11 cases . . .					
4 pieces . . .					
2 cases . . .					

No. of Packages.	Description.	Value.	Date of crossing.		
		Rs. A. p.			
42 pieces	Hewschel Diesel road rollers & accessories	1,25,655	4	0	20-4-38
14 bundles					
14 cases	Tractors & accessories	43,046	0	0	20-4-38
5 pieces					
2 cases	Transformers Alarm clock	4,113	2	0	14-4-38
3 cases					
12 pieces	Tractors. Motor wagons in Motor lorries	26,536	10	0	20-4-38
78 pieces					
273 pieces	Steel Structure I. E. parts of bridge	24,415	12	0	20-4-38
28 cases					
5 pieces	Tractors and accessories	46,483	8	0	20-4-38
4 pieces					
1 crate	Zinc buckets	24	9	0	14-4-38
24 cases	Diesel Motor road rollers	11,452	0	0	20-4-38
48 pieces					
1 case	Transmission Gear	459	8	0	14-4-38
1 case	Transformers Alarm clock	1,137	8	0	14-4-38
1 case	Rectifiers for line connection	649	11	0	21-5-38
4 cases	Diesel light Railway Engine for Power station	11,856	3	0	25-4-38
1 crate					
13 cases	Roof paper	147	11	0	9-5-38
5 cases	Telephone appliance	4,941	11	0	20-4-38
5 cases	Hand drawing machine	813	14	0	28-4-38
1 Chevrolet Car	Motor Car	1,635	4	0	5-5-38
49 bundles	Iron wire	51	4	0	14-5-38
1 case	Tightening Leather	208	4	0	14-5-38
3 cases	Nails iron wire nail	227	0	0	14-5-38
20 cases	Diesel road rollers and accessories	34,103	3	0	10-6-38
3 cases	Tip truck parts railway material	291	0	0	21-5-38
1 case	Pump accessories	290	2	0	21-5-38
369 pieces	Parts of steel bridge structure materials	29,549	0	0	4-7-38
2 coil	Galvanised cast steel wire	159	11	0	21-5-38
6 Nos.	Steel bottles Oxygen gas	600	0	0	18-8-38
9 bundles	Turntables water power station wardack	962	5	0	21-5-38
1 piece					
1 case					
38 pieces	Material for Hilmond Bridge	786	5	0	22-6-38
4 bundles	Parts of Tractors	40	0	0	10-6-38
3,507 packages	Mild steel bars	10,851	11	0	11-7-38
6 bundles	Mild steel bars	44	12	0	4-7-38
6 bundles	Cpper sheets	528	2	0	4-7-38
15 pieces	Motor wagons	29,671	0	0	20-4-38
13 bundles	Drilling steel bars	Rm. 226	96		26-7-38
2 cases	Accessories for Diesel engines white	Rm. 298	40		6-8-38
46 cases	Comterial Gutta Purcha Fuse	2,919	6	0	26-7-38
4 cases	Apparatus	£90	12	4	20-8-38
1 case	Construction parts	R 17	56	80	2-8-38
1 case	Automobile	2,166	9	0	12-9-38
38 drums	Varnish	787	12	0	20-8-38
1 case	Station wagon	2,166	9	0	12-9-38
4 cases	Station wagon	8,666	3	0	12-9-38
1 case	Tractor parts	650	0	0	24-8-38
1 case	Machinery	Rm. 55			7-9-38
2 cases	Accessories tractors	1,500	0	0	24-8-38
1 case	Motor car accessories	100	0	0	5-11-38
16 cases	Insulators Electric appliances	796	0	0	19-1-38
19 packages	Installation accessories	376	14	0	7-3-39

Administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1938-1939.

Fourteen factories, situated as follows, were subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act.—

12 Factories in Quetta-Pishin District.

1 Factory in Sibi District.

1 Factory in Zhob District.

Crown.	{	1. Arsenal factory	One
		2. Bakery	One
		3. Concrete pipe work	One
		4. Crushing rubble stone and sawing of timber	One
		5. Dairy	One
		6. Distillery	One
		7. Electrical engineering works	One
		8. Miscellaneous engineering work	One
		9. Ditto	One
		10. Miscellaneous works in connection with mechanical transport and repairs	One
Private.	{	11. Hydraulic pressing of fodder	One
		12. Baling of Bhoosa	One
		13. Manufacture of steel windows	One
		14. Wool baling press and flour mills	One
Total			14

Total daily employed averaged 1,946.

All factories with the exception of 2 factories, one at Sibi and the other at Killa Saifullah, were inspected by the Factory Inspector during the year under report and found to conform with the provision of the Act.

There were 65 accidents of which 61 were minor and did not warrant any enquiries being made. The remaining four were serious and were all investigated and reported to the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, for grant of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

No prosecution was made under the Act.

Administration of the Boiler Act (1938-39).

Records of 95 boilers are kept of which there are 34 working boilers on the list of this office during the year under report. Out of these 22 belong to Military authorities, 2 Quetta Municipality and 10 privately owned.

All these boilers were thoroughly inspected.

A sum of Rs. 952-12-0 on account of inspection fee boilers realised during the year was duly credited to the Central Government under account XXXVI—Misc. Department 'Inspection fee of boilers'.

Administration of the Indian Electricity Act (1938-39),

The following five licensees supply electric energy to the public :—

- (1) Quetta Electric Supply Company, Quetta. A limited concern and is in its 10th year of working.
- (2) Chaman Power House, Chaman, owned by Bazar Fund authorities. It is in its 8th year of working.
- (3) Mach Jail Power House, Mach. A Government concern run by M. E. S., Baluchistan. It is in its 8th year of working.
- (4) Sibi Railway Power House, Sibi. A Government concern run by North Western Railway authorities, and
- (5) Power House, Fort Sandeman. A Government concern run by M. E. S., Zhob.

These Power Houses were inspected and found to conform with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act.

Electrical inspections were also carried out at various parts of Quetta and Chaman during the year under report.

Two examinations for grant of certificates of Competency to wiremen were conducted. The following amounts were credited to Government :—

XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Sale proceeds of publications and renewal wiremen License fees	1,387	8	0
(2) Electrical Contractors and Foremen Licence fees	1,395	0	0
	6	10	0

XLV—Sale of Government Publications.

Two prosecutions were made for breach of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 and offenders punished with fine.

Mines and Minerals.

(a) *Asbestos, Chromite and Coal.*—During the year under review the term of one coal mining lease expired and four leases for coal were cancelled for non-payment of rents and royalties. Five additional coal mining leases were granted and the number of mining concessions in force at the end of the year was as shown below :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered. Acres.
(i) <i>Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—</i>		
(a) Asbestos	1	20.00
(b) Chromite	103	3,303.00
(c) Coal	38	3,866.84
(ii) <i>Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—</i>		
(a) Coal	21	2,006.20

In addition to the above, a prospecting licence over an area of about 5,760 acres was granted to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Rangoon, for natural petroleum and natural gas in the Musakhel Tahsil, Loralai District.

The output and export of coal and chromite are compared below :—

Year.	Coal. Tons.	Chromite. Tons.
(a) <i>Output</i> —		
1937	17,496·0	27,209·0
1938	21,894·0	21,919·0
(b) <i>Export</i> —		
1937	17,428·0	24,408·0
1938	21,128·0	11,378·0

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 1,041 males were employed in the industry. No females were employed. Labour was paid on the contract system based on output. The daily wages by this system average from annas 12 to Re. 1. Revenue realised was Rs. 16,881-4-0 against Rs. 24,105-12-0 in the previous year.

Four accidents, one fatal and three serious, were reported.

Explosives were used to the following extent :—

Mines.	Gelignite.	Detonators.
Chromite	7,241	36,608
Coal	2	..

Both coal and chromite mines were fairly extensively worked during the year. The mines were inspected by an officer of the Government of India, Department of Mines, as well as by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(b) *Lesser Minerals*.—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

Workmen's Compensation.

3,374 adults and 47 minors were employed in the various mines and workshops in Baluchistan. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 102. Out of these 98 resulted in temporary disablement and 2 in permanent disablement. The remaining two were fatal accidents, one occurring among the employers of Messrs. B. R. Herman and Mohatta and the other in the chromite mines at Hindubagh.

A total sum of Rs. 1,724-4-1 was paid during the year as compensation.

Civil and Criminal Justice in Baluchistan for the year 1938.

Territorial Jurisdiction.—The territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan are divided into two areas known as "A" and "B". Regular civil and criminal law is administered in "A" area, while cases arising in "B" area are dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, except for

certain civil cases, which do not fulfil the requirements of Section 8 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The work under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901) do not fall within the purview of this report.

Judicial Staff.—The judicial machinery of the Province consists of the following Courts :—

Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, Courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Senior Subordinate Judge in Baluchistan and the Courts of the three Subordinate Judges located at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai in addition to the Court of the City Magistrate, Quetta and the Courts of the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Courts of Second and Third Class Magistrates in the Districts.

As a consequence of the re-organisation of the judiciary in the Province the two Courts of Munsiffs situate at Quetta and Sibi were supplemented by a third Court of Munsiff at Loralai and all these were later converted into the Courts of Subordinate Judges. The Court of the District and Sessions Judge and that of the Senior Subordinate Judge were constituted to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of Baluchistan. The services of two officers of the Punjab Civil Service were borrowed to fill the latter two posts when the judiciary scheme was finally brought into force on the 3rd of January 1938. The Courts of City Magistrate, Quetta, and the Judicial Officer, Quetta Cantonment, were amalgamated into one, while that of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Quetta-Pishin, was retrenched. The establishment of these regular courts—both Civil and Criminal—which are presided over by officers possessed of the requisite legal knowledge and judicial experience has undoubtedly resulted in increased efficiency in the judicial administration. In particular delay in the disposal of regular cases, which used to be a common feature of the civil and criminal administration in this Province, has been greatly reduced.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was presided over by Lt. Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C. throughout the year except from 14th March 1938 to 28th June 1938 when Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., I.C.S. presided as such.

There were on 31st December 1938 :—

- 1 District & Sessions Judge in Baluchistan.
- 7 District Magistrates including one Additional District Magistrate.
- 56 Stipendiary Magistrates.
- 6 Honorary Magistrates forming one bench.
- 1 Senior Subordinate Judge in Baluchistan.
- 3 Subordinate Judges at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai.

Civil Justice.—Details as regards civil cases are given in Appendix

The number of regular suits instituted during the year under report was 3,166, excluding 229 revived, as against 3,315 in 1937. The number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 3,547 as against 2,985 in 1937. While institutions have decreased during the year under report as compared with the year 1937 the disposals have increased. The reason for this decrease in institutions is to be found in the fact that there was a rush of institutions in the years immediately following the Earthquake, owing to the reduction of court-fees and concessions in the matter of limitation as a measure of relief to the litigating public. The increase in disposals is attributed to the fact that two Civil Courts of higher original jurisdiction, namely the Court of the District Judge and that of the Senior Subordinate Judge, were functioning simultaneously, as also to the increased efficiency of the Subordinate Judges.

Execution Proceedings.—The number of execution applications in the Regular Civil Courts during the year under report was 3,248 against 2,747 in 1937, and their value Rs. 66,65,392 in the aggregate as against Rs. 17,04,416 during the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 2,76,094 or 4·1 per cent. as against Rs. 2,68,833 or 15·8 per cent. during the preceding year. Out of the total applications for execution filed during the year, 2,233 were disposed of, while the total number of disposal of execution applications in 1937 was 2,281.

Miscellaneous cases, including Insolvency, Guardian and Succession cases.—In addition to the regular civil suits dealt with above, the Courts dealt with 423 miscellaneous civil cases, excluding 9 revived, out of which 384 were disposed of during the year under review as against 379 and 292 in the preceding year.

Average duration of cases.—The average duration of regular suits disposed of after full trial was 30 days, while that of non-contested cases was 40 days. The average duration of miscellaneous cases was 81 days for contested cases and 17 for non-contested cases.

Civil appeals and revisions.—134 civil appeals and revisions were instituted during the year under report, while the balance for the previous year was 47, making a total of 181 civil appeals and revisions for disposal. Out of this 126 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 55 at the close of the year. In 1937, 159 civil appeals and revisions were instituted in addition to 26 pending from the previous year. Out of this 138 were disposed of.

In addition to above 131 miscellaneous civil appeals were instituted during the year 1938, while 17 were pending from the previous year. Out of this 117 were disposed of. The total number of miscellaneous civil appeals for disposal during 1937 was 132, out of which 115 were disposed of.

Average duration of appeals and revisions.—The average duration of regular civil contested appeals and revisions was 95 days, while the average duration of non-contested was 57 days. The average duration of contested miscellaneous civil appeals was 61 days, while that of non-contested was 24 days.

Criminal Justice.—Details as regards serious offences are given in Appendix IX. As already stated the Court of the Sessions Judge exercising jurisdiction over the whole Province was brought into being on the 3rd January 1938. All the Sessions, Appellate, and Revisional criminal work of the Province has been concentrated in this Court, which is next after the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan and this arrangement has borne fruit in the speedy disposal of cases.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 8,776 as against 8,345 in 1937. The total number of under-trial persons was 10,913 against 9,752 in 1937. Of these 2,668 were acquitted or discharged, 6,828 were convicted, 432 died, escaped or were transferred to other Provinces and 985 remained under-trial at the close of the year. 294 persons were imprisoned, 6,402 were fined and 155 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The above include 9 original criminal cases tried in the Court of Sessions, out of which 7 were disposed of during the year under report. 16 persons were under trial, out of which 10 were acquitted and four were convicted. Out of the 4 convicted people two were sentenced to transportation for life and the remaining two to different terms of imprisonment.

Out of the 7 cases tried by the Court of Sessions 4 were murder cases, one case was under section 307 I. P. C., one was under section 466, I.P.C. and one was under sections 468, 471, 380, 420 and 467 of the I. P. C.

Fines.—The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 32,356, out of which a sum of Rs. 23,879 was realised. The sum paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 2,268.

Average duration of criminal cases.—The average duration of criminal cases disposed of during 1938 was 10 days as against 20 days in the preceding year. The total number of witnesses examined was 4,492 as against 5,400 in 1937.

Criminal appeals and revisions.—153 criminal appeals and revisions were filed as against 206 in the preceding year. The disposals numbered 127 as against 174 in 1937.

Average duration of criminal appeals and revisions.—The average duration of criminal appeals and revisions was 52 days as against 25 days in the preceding year.

Inspection of Courts.—During the year under report the Courts of Subordinate Judges at Sibi and Loralai were inspected by the District Judge. A large number of Criminal Courts were inspected by the respective District Magistrates. The result on the whole was satisfactory.

Bar.—A Bar has been constituted in the Province since the inaugural of the new system in 1936 and the existence of pleaders have contributed towards a better administration of civil and criminal justice in the Province. There has been no case of misfeasance amongst the members of the Bar for which disciplinary action has been taken. There were 25 Legal Practitioners (2 Advocates and 23 Pleaders) on rolls on the 31st December 1938.

Petition-writers.—A cadre of petition-writers has been created and has been placed under the superintendence of the District Judge. This system also appears to have contributed towards the efficiency of the administration of justice.

Vacation.—During April 1938 it was decided to grant annual vacations to all Civil Courts in Baluchistan as noted below :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Court of the Senior Subordinate Judge in Baluchistan . | Full month of
January each
year. |
| (2) Court of the Subordinate Judge, Quetta | Ditto. |
| (3) Court of the Subordinate Judge, Loralai | Ditto. |
| (4) Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sibi | Full month of
July each
year. |

Consequently the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sibi, remained closed during July 1938 for the first time.

General.—The pace of disposal of civil cases has been considerably accelerated with the constitution of new Civil Courts to which Officers with proper qualifications have been appointed. These new Courts have inspired confidence in the minds of litigants by an impartial discharge of their duties and the public on the whole seems to be satisfied with their working.

An appreciable improvement has also taken place in the work of the Magistrates under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge.

Registration

1,271 documents were registered during the year 1938 against 992 during 1937. Of these 24 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amount to Rs. 7,746-9-0 against Rs. 6,004-10-0 realised in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 3,623-10-0 against 3,051-7-0.

2. No new Joint Stock Company was registered during the year under report. The number of companies was therefore the same at the close of the year as in the preceding year.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 amount to Rs. 46 against Rs. 77 in the previous year.

4. Twenty three Firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rs. 69 were realized against Rs. 60 in the preceding year.

Excise

The following table shows the financial results of the Excise Administration during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total gross income	3,84,933	4,51,986	4,15,187
2. Price paid for the purchase of Excise opium	4,545	9,330	9,240
3. Refunds	10,783	Nil.	20
4. Net income, i.e., difference between item 1 and total of items 2 and 3	3,69,605	4,42,656	4,05,927
5. Actual cost of Excise Administration	28,235	29,735	125,918
6. Net profit	3,41,370	4,12,921	3,80,009

The decrease of Rs. 0·33 lakhs in nett profits is due to less consumption of country spirit and less income in sale of Excise Contracts as compared with 1937-38.

21,241·1 L. P. gallons of country spirit were issued from the Quetta Distillery during the year under report. The duty recovered during 1938-39 was Rs. 1,57,848 against Rs. 1,66,184 during 1937-38.

The following table shows the financial result of the Abkari system introduced in 1909-10 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents)	1,15,812	1,07,467	2,00,904	2,36,512	2,10,733
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building)	960	5,192	28,235	29,735	25,918

The issue of Indian-made coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery for consumption in Baluchistan was 117·35 L. P. gallons, the still head duty on which at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 amounted to Rs. 2,053-10-0. Out of this 3·75 L. P. gallons were issued to the licensees and 113·6 L. P. gallons were issued to troops.

There was no Brewery in Baluchistan during the year under report.

During the year under report 38,418·7 Imperial gallons of beer were imported from the Punjab, the duty on which at the rate of 0-12-0 and amounting to Rs. 28,814 was recovered by book adjustment.

The quantity in L. P. gallons of Indian made foreign spirit imported from other Provinces during the last two years was as follows :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
From United Provinces	2,885·0	2,714·6
From the Punjab	494·36	274·2
From Bombay	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

The consumption of foreign liquor during the last two years was as follows :—

Description.	1937-38, Imperial gallons.	1938-39, Imperial gallons.
1. Foreign liquors—		
(a) Wines imported	1,580	1,469
(b) Spirits imported	5,129	5,273
(c) Spirits (made in India)	4,287	3,368
	<u>10,996</u>	<u>10,110</u>
2. Fermented liquors (beer) :—		
(a) Indian-made	50,383	46,525
(b) Imported	43,356	44,499
	<u>93,739</u>	<u>91,024</u>

Rs. 745 were realised during the year as license fee for the sale of denatured spirit, the total consumption of which amounted to 6,315 Imperial gallons. Import fee at the rate of 0-12-0 per Imperial gallon was levied during the year under report and the amount realised from this source was Rs. 1,958.

During the year under report 54 gallons of duty free rectified spirit were imported into Baluchistan from the United Provinces by the Church Mission Hospital and Agricultural Officer, Quetta.

The following table shows the figures of issues of Excise opium, in seers, during the last three years :—

1936-37	373
1937-38	411
1938-39	445

The issue price of the opium from the Treasury remained at Rs. 60 per seer, and the maximum retail price was Re. 1-4-0 per tola.

The consumption of opium for Civil Veterinary use in Baluchistan during 1938-39 was as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dr.	Grs.	M.
Tincture opium	8	9	0	0	11
Tincture Camphor Co.	6	14	1	..	..
Various Ipecac	1	2	9	..	..
Camphorodyne	0	0	4½	..	..
Morphia	0	0	0	11	..
Liquor Morphia Hydro	0	½	0	0	..

The consumption of Charas during the year under report was 759 seers as compared with 1,025 seers in the year 1937-38. This excludes 158 seers Charas exported to Kalat State. The imports of Charas from the Punjab during the year under report amounted to 994 seers against 1,275 seers in the year 1937-38. The duty recovered amounted to Rs. 37,336 against Rs. 25,505 recovered during 1937-38.

The consumption of bhang during the year under report amounted to 565 seers against 336 seers during 1937-38. The bhang was imported from Sind. The quantity imported during the year under report was 620 seers against 280 seers for 1937-38. The duty realised during 1937-38 and 1938-39 was Rs. 280 and 620 respectively.

The consumption of Ganja was *nil*.

The license fee recovered for the sale of hemp drugs (Charas, Bhang and Ganja) amounted to Rs. 25,343 during the year 1938-39 against Rs. 37,264 during 1937-38.

The licit consumption of Cocaine during the year was *nil*.

The following table shows the number of Excise offences detected during the year under report :—

	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium.	Country liquor.	Denatured spirit.
Quetta-Pishin	7	1	..
Sibi	1	1
Loralai	2	..
Boian Pass	1	..
Zhob

The quantity of articles seized was as under :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas	Nil	Nil
Opium	6	40
Illicit country liquor	10 gallons and 1 bottle.	

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the Municipal area during the last three years :—

1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
19	Nil	11

Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India, and Provincial forms A & B showing the wholesale, retail sale, of foreign liquors in Baluchistan form appendices to this report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children are constantly being brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. No instance of this vicious practice has come to light during the year 1938-39 although there are reasons for thinking that it is occasionally indulged in by the lower working classes.

Salt.—During the year under report no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

Veterinary.

Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan :—

(1) Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha from 1st April 1938 to 7th June 1938.

(2) Syed Jahan Shah from 8th June 1938 to 31st March 1939.

The Deputy Superintendent inspected all dispensaries and also supervised the Sibi and Usta Mohd. shows and as a result covered 2,534 miles by rail and 2,851 by road.

Subordinate establishment.—The strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the year under report was as under :—

(i) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Dispensaries	10
(ii) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on leave Reserve at Quetta and Loralai	2
(iii) On temporary transfer to Madras Presidency	1
(iv) Post vacant	1
Total	14

<i>Dispensaries</i>	10
<i>Treatment—</i>	1938. 1939.
At dispensaries	38,030 37,521
Outpatients	13,647 11,765
Castration performed	591 555
Contagious outbreaks	185 147
	(including Anthrax 14 and Blackquartres 21).
Villages visited as a result	411 283
No. of animals treated as a result	43,562 47,758
Inoculations	6,028 1,196
Seizures	43,562 47,758
Deaths	6,835 5,207
Treatments on tour besides above	891 596
Castration	12 24

Fairs and shows.

At Sibi during February 1939 :—

Entries	1938. 1939.
Horses	304 296
Cattle	919 885

One silver medal for each *plus* Rs. 999 for horses and Rs. 1,570 for cattle as prizes were awarded.

In addition to this, a class for camels was opened this year. Exhibits numbered 274 and a sum of Rs. 175 as prizes was awarded.

(2) At Usta Mohd. during March 1939 :—

Entries	1938.	1939.
Horses	76	97
Cattle	64	159

A sum of Rs. 170 for horses and Rs. 240 for cattle as prizes were awarded.

Cattle Breeding.—At the end of March 1938 there were 19 bulls. Of these 3 died and the remaining 16 are on our charge. The number of cows covered during the year under report is 643.

Live Stock Slaughtered.

	1938.	1939.
Sheep and goats	108,139	114,117
Cattle	1,834	2,269

Expenditure.

	1938.	1939.
(i) On breeding operations	4,481	4,263
(ii) Total of the Department	60,062	51,895

General.—The work of the department as will be seen from this report continues to expand. There are only 10 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Province scattered over a large area. The question of opening up more dispensaries to meet the demands of the country will have to be considered as soon as funds are found available for the purpose.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1938-39 as compared with the preceding year was 70·58 against 70·17 in the lower ranks ; 78·57 against 77·70 in the appointments of Vernacular Assistants I & II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to 120 ; 54·74 against 50·93 in the appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers and Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 ; 37·28 against 39·65 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 and 36·36 against 47·61 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

Income Tax.

The net collections of income-tax for Baluchistan charge were Rs. 1,53,649 in the year under review, as compared to Rs. 70,688 in 1937-38 showing an increase of Rs. 82,961. This shows the rapid progress made by the business concerns. When the building works are completed, it is hoped that the business activities will be in full swing and that there will be further increase in the revenue.

PART III.**ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1938-39.****I.—ADMINISTRATION.**

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil the administration of all Public Works in the Province is under the Control of the Chief Engineer, Western (Independent) District, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by the following :—

Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, C.I.E., M.C.—

from 1st April 1938 to 9th May 1938.

from 10th November 1938 to 31st March 1939.

Lieut. Colonel J. K. Douglas, R.E.—

from 10th May 1938 to 9th November 1938.

Irrigation is controlled by the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation who in addition was in charge of Civil Reconstruction, during the period.

II.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.**(1) EXECUTIVE.**

All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the M. E. S. under the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., except in a few out-lying areas, where the work is executed by Political officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all P. W. D. works previously in charge of the M. E. S. in the Nasirabad Area have been entrusted to the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the M. E. S. and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment and 1½ for tools and plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. for works carried out through M. E. S. No audit charges are levied by the Irrigation Department which came under the audit control of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi with effect from 1st April 1935.

The Temporary Earthquake Division at Quetta was continued during 1938-39 solely as an accounting office and the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division continued to act as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Baluchistan Irrigation and as Municipal Engineer to Quetta Municipality.

(2) GENERAL.

During 1938-39 the following works were carried out in connection with the Quetta Earthquake of 1935 :—

Quetta Civil Lines and Mastung.

	Cost. Rs.
1. Construction of huts for Imperial Service Officers at suitable scales and on suitable sites, at Quetta	9,800
2. Additions and improvements to Imperial Service Officers huts at Quetta and Mastung	6,100
3. Construction of and additions and alterations to huts (other than Imperial Service Officers' huts) at Quetta and Mastung	2,300

Huts becoming surplus were dismantled and in all the above works materials from dismantled huts were reutilized. Approximately Rs. 7,300 were realised on account of sale to the Military of certain huts used by M. E. S. and by disposal of hutting materials.

Quetta City.—A sum of Rs. 73,843 was realised to end of March 1939 on account of sale proceeds of Tin Town material and was credited to Head 6—3Extraordinary charges. About 60 per cent. of the Tin Town material was disposed of during the year under review.

Expenditure amounting to approximately Rs. 8,900 was incurred on the provision of temporary accommodation for Government personnel at certain posts along Loralai-Harnai road necessitated due to the permanent buildings having been rendered un-inhabitable by the earthquake shock which occurred in that area on the night of December 1st/2nd 1938.

Reconstruction Works in Quetta.—The following expenditure was incurred during 1938-39 on reconstruction works in Quetta :—

	Rs.
1. Small works in the grounds of the Residency	3,067
2. Secretariat and Ancillary Buildings	67,215
3. Traffic Inspector's office and Motor Vehicles Inspection pit with metalled and surfaced area	6,420
4. Fencing Officers' Bungalows	20,112
5. I. S. P. and Hospital Staff Quarters	8,206
6. District Jail and Staff Quarters	42,977
7. External Services :—	
1. Water supply Civil Lines	6,866
2. Roads	20,617
3. Piping in Karezes	3,986
4. Land acquisition for :—	
(a) District Jail	—4,200
(b) Police Headquarters Lines	90,047
(c) I. S. P. Quarters	11,495
8. Sub-Soil drainage	2,891
9. Roads and bridges outside Quetta :—	
Brewery Bridge	660
10. Lining of Nullahs :—	
Surveying the Habib and Durrani Nullahs	199
11. The construction of Fruit Canning and Preserving research laboratory at Quetta was carried out as a deposit work, at a cost of Rs. 4,450 . . . . .	..

(3) CIVIL WORKS 50—ORDINARY AND XXXIX REVENUES.

1. The revenue realised during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 1,61,729 as against Rs. 62,688 realized during 1937-38. The increase was due to sale value of land in Beaty Police Lines transferred to Railway.

2. No Major works were under execution during the year under report.

3. The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of installations.

(4) 34—TRIBAL AREAS—"BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS".

A further expenditure of Rs. 14,391 was booked against the project of strengthening and improving the road from Hurnai to Loralai, during 1938-39 for extra cost on account of increased rates. The total expenditure on the project amounted to Rs. 1,58,679.

2. The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

3. The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 34—Tribal Areas and 8 M. E. S. The grants (Minor works and maintenance) amounted to Rs. 5,85,363 as against Rs. 6,05,090 in the previous year under 34—Tribal Areas and the grant under 8 M. E. S. remained at Rs. 3,00,000. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

1. The Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The General Officer Commanding, Western (Independent) District.
3. The Chief Engineer, Western (Ind.) District and Secretary, P. W. D., in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

4. The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
(a) Premix Carpet on Khojak Road mile 45-48½ and 49-52½	45,423
(b) Metalling, surfacing widening and provision of culverts and training works on Quetta Sibi Road	61,800
(c) Re-surfacing Quetta Civil Station Roads	9,700
(d) Improvements to Surface of shingled and other "Kacha" roads, Sariaab Mastung road	18,600
(e) Protective works, causeways, widening and reshingling Lakpass—Nushki Road	12,400
(f) General improvements to Roadway between Dalbandin & Killa Sufaid by reducing "Waves" etc., on Nushki Killa-Sufaid Road	5,000
(g) Certain improvements to Loralai Harnai Road	17,676
(h) Remetalling and resurfacing and providing culverts on Loralai Zara Road from mile 0 to 2	15,186
(i) Re-alignment widening and constructing culverts on Fort-Sandeman Gul Kach Road	34,449
(j) Improvements etc., on Zarrah Road	16,208
(k) Remetalling and surfacing road from Tehsil to P. A.'s House at Hindubagh	1,925
(l) Road widening raising formation level and providing 20 Irrigation culverts from mile 51-56 on Zhob Road	22,960
(m) Constructing culvert at mile 65 and between mile 65/2-67/2 and at mile 68 on Zhob Road	17,965
(n) Widening, draining, re-aligning and constructing culverts on Manikhawa Dhanasar Road	58,005

III.—IRRIGATION.

(1) EXECUTIVE.

Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tehsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer, whose charge extends over the whole of Baluchistan.

(2) NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—HEAD “XVII” AND “19”.

(a) The length of open canals was the same as during the previous year

—	Main lines.	Distributaries.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Nari.	2.5	12	14.5
Khushdil Khan.	1.5	26	27.5
Shebo Canals.	5	19	24.0
Shebo Feeder.	..	14.5	14.5
Total.	9.0	71.5	80.5

viz., 80.5 miles (9 miles canals and 71.5 miles distributaries).

A further length of 15.76 miles of concrete lined water channels (viz., Zandra 0.5 mile, Nushki 2.72 miles, Siliaza 9.44 miles and Duki water course 3.1 miles) was also maintained during the year.

(b) The capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,99,186.

(c) The expenditure on Minor Works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 2,301.

(d) *Rabi 1937-38 and Kharif 1938.*—Both Rabi and Kharif raised during the year under report show a decline of 1,869 acres as compared with the previous season's figures for two-fold reasons.

(i) Comparatively deficient rainfall; even the rain we had was not timely i.e. in the sowing season.

(ii) Storage in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was insufficient for sowings on an extensive scale.

(e) The subjoined table indicates the areas in acres irrigated.

Particulars.	Average areas of the 3 years ending		During	
	1934-35.	1937-38.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	4,703	5,052	5,203	4,396
Nari Canals	16,107	16,314	16,969	15,907
Total	20,810	21,366	22,172	20,303

(f) Table indicating areas under principal crops:—

Particulars.	Rabi, 1937-38. Kharif, 1938.		Rabi, 1936-37. Kharif, 1937.		+ Increase or — Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
<i>Rabi Crops.</i>						
Wheat	3,502	8,924	4,094	9,975	—592	—1,051
Barley	231	85	323	77	—92	+8
Miscellaneous	42	75	45	348	—3	—273
Total Rabi	3,775	9,084	4,462	10,400	—687	—1,316
<i>Kharif Crops.</i>						
Lucerne	87	..	77	..	+10	..
Melons	435	..	535	..	—100	..
Indian corn . . . . .	..	4,488	..	4,810	..	—322
Miscellaneous	86	2,322	113	1,737	—27	+585
Til . . . . .	..	11	..	20	..	—9
Garden	13	2	16	2	—3	..
Total Kharif	621	6,823	741	6,569	—120	+254
Total for the year	4,396	15,907	5,203	16,969	—807	—1,062

(g) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 4,744 acres as compared with 4,452 acres in 1937-38 or 23·4 per cent. of the area sown as compared with 20 per cent. in 1937-38.

A further area of 1,405 acres is under Maufi in Kurak, Dehpal and Luni villages on the Nari Canals.

Besides the above, water for non-irrigational purposes was allowed to the villages along Pishin Canal system through the storage in Khushdil Khan Reservoir for the purpose of their daily requirements for drinking etc. This draw off, amounted to 57,662,304·5 gallons which under the ordinary condition would have fetched a revenue of Rs. 3,604. No recovery is, however, made as it is an accepted view that the Zamindars are entitled to the free use of such supply.

(h) The subjoined table indicates the working expenses and Revenue Receipts based on the Kharif season of 1938 and Rabi season of 1937-38.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1934-35.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	43,167	53,392	75,121	53,288
Working expenses	81,069	66,317	72,996	55,369
Net Revenue	—37,902	—12,925	+2,125	—2,081
Percentage on Capital outlay	—1·06	·33	·06	—·05

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 3-12-0.

(i) The subjoined table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1936-37 to 1938-39.	Maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1936-37 to 1938-39.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1936-37 to 1938-39.	Rate per acre irrigated.
<i>Unproductive works.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canals . . .	4,978	54,394	10.9	10,157	2.0
Nari Canals . . .	16,203	9,453	0.6	2,877	0.17
Total . . .	21,181	63,847	3.0	13,034	0.6

(j) The estimated value of crops matured amounted to Rs. 3,38,329 against Rs. 4,15,776 in the previous year which after paying canal revenue amounting to Rs. 48,644 and Land Revenue Rs. 29,582 = 78,226 left a sum of Rs. 2,60,103 for the agriculturists.

The detail of the produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin canals	1,77,820	1,22,471
2. Nari canals	*2,37,956	2,15,858
Total	4,15,776	3,38,329
3. Revenue paid	72,428	48,644
4. Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals to the Civil Department	38,328	29,582
5. Net for the zamindars	3,07,020	2,60,103

*Includes maufi produce in Nari Canals.

3. NON-PRODUCTIVE WORKS FOR WHICH NO CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—HEADS “XVIII” AND “18”.

(a) (i) *Quetta Storm Water Drainage and Embankment Project.*—Total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 2,39,621 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,43,287. Total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,427.

(b) The expenditure on Minor Works both under 18-A and B amounted to Rs. 2,141. Establishment and other charges including Maintenance, Tools and Plant, and Suspense amounted to Rs. 1,25,438.

(c) A sum of Rs. 5,664 was realized from Major Head XVIII Revenue, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.

4. WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT FROM FUNDS OTHER THAN THE BALUCHISTAN IRRIGATION FUNDS.

(i) *Spin Karez Reservoir Project.*—Further work on this project remains suspended pending the settlement of certain technical objections. An expenditure of Rs. 11,751 exclusive of departmental charges was incurred during the year on this project, and total outlay to end of the year is Rs. 2,54,393.

Further observations to study the nature and extent of probable silt to be coming in the reservoir are being conducted.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil.*—In this area, the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department, and water is supplied through distributaries ex the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canal system.—Desert Canal was opened on 25th May. On this date the gauges at Mithankot and Sarhad were 7·7' and 11·6' respectively. The New Cut, Desert Canal had been further improved by canalising the ghara feeding it and functioned extremely well throughout the abkalani. Due to low river in the end of June and in July the progress of kharif cultivation was retarded and for this reason the canal was allowed to flow till middle of December for rabi flooding. The canal was finally closed by giving a bunda on 15th December 1938.

The notable improvements carried out in Desert system were as under :—

(a) Uch Rajwah was remodelled and widened to enable it to take designed discharge.

(b) Tharu Rajwah and Thariri were moduled. Internal rotations were always found necessary on these channels and as a result of moduling this objectionable feature of chobbing karias has disappeared.

Both Kharif and Rabi crops on Desert System fared very well.

Adio System.—Following improvements were made in Adio system which have been found very beneficial.

1. Adio wah was remodelled to take an increased discharge.

2. Chobbing arrangements were provided at mile 8/2, 12/7 and 14/7 to enable the karias above them to draw adequate discharge during low supplies.

3. The tail karia Sonewah on which a very big area is settled with conflicting partnerships was taken over as a Government Channel and remodelled. This has enabled the karias to get adequate discharge which could be evenly distributed. A considerable increase in cultivation, both Kharif and Rabi is expected on Sonewah. In September when Adio ceased to flow the crops on Sonewah were saved by supplying water to it through Karia Buxio which takes off at 7th mile Desert.

Kandkot system, fared quite well.

Unherwah system fared well on the whole and had it not been to the bad drops in the river in the middle of abkalani the crops would have been as good as last year. The head was also less favourable than in the last year as due to a large bend forming in the bye river feeding Unherwah supply channel lower levels were obtained. As a result of this Unherwah ceased to flow on 5th October 1938. Several improvements were carried out to Unherwah system the more important of which are enumerated below :—

- (a) Parallel minors Bitti and Daho were constructed on both sides of Nasir Branch taking off at mile 9/4. This eliminated direct uncontrolled karias in that reach and water supply was assured. Both these minors are moduled.
- (b) Khariro Branch was extended and a large area formerly settled on direct karias from Begari Canal was transferred to it. As a result of this a big area which had remained uncultivated since many years was irrigated for the first time. Further the entire khariro Branch has been moduled with a view to allow karias to draw discharges strictly proportional to the discharge available in the Branch.
- (c) The tail of Nasir Branch below Garhi Hassan (mile 29/5) was joined to Unhar in order to give it higher water level. Unherwah had to be remodelled to take the increased discharge required for this additional area settled on it. The benefits due to this change will not accrue immediately because the Nasir tail will take some time before its bed gets silted up to higher level. But when this eventually happens the Nasir tail (now joined to Unherwah) will get the advantage of higher level. As a result of the tail of Nasir being removed less discharge had to be admitted into Nasir Branch at a lower level. Due to this the karias from Nasir from its head up to mile 7 experienced considerable difficulty and two chobs of gunny bags filled with sand had to be improvised to enable the karias to flow properly. The water supply in this reach is still defective and proposals for improving it are under consideration.

- (d) Tangwani Branch was given a controlled head by constructing a divide wall on the D/s of 7th Mile. Cross regulator over Unher and Utilizing one of the spans of the regulator for the purpose.

Begari System.—The same head was used as the last two years. No serious trouble was experienced in the approach channel due to scour. Tree groynes were successfully used in checking scour. The main river had swung right in front of the mouth of the supply channel and heavy erosion was going on practically throughout the abkalani above the mouth of the supply channel. On account of this heavy silt entered into the canals, which deposited in the main canal up to 19th mile. Choi Branch particularly suffered very much due to heavy silting and ceased to flow in the first week of September. The silt in Begari canal was gradually washed away by the clearer water which flowed in September and October and now the silted bed is only slightly higher than what it was before the abkalani. The main current in the river was very close to the mouth of the approach channel up to end of August but later it swung further away though the main river itself is opposite the mouth.

Due to deficiency of water in June and July the limit of 7,300 cusecs to be admitted into Begari Canal was not adhered to and a maximum discharge of 8166 was taken on 3rd August with a gauge of 13·7. In spite of taking heavy discharge in August the transplantation which was retarded could not be finished in time and as the river fell quickly in September a great deal of rice crop especially on high land where no percolation water had appeared suffered considerably. The rabi and dubari is also expected to be less than in the last year. The Choi system suffered most. The lowlying portions of land got help of sub-soil water and in such case the crop was saved. Up to end of August the distribution of water was done by reducing discharges of karias proportionately and in September and October rotations of Channels were resorted to.

During the periods of deficient supply the discharge of all the karias of Begari had to be restricted by gates to allow the water to go right up to the tail and though there was very strong opposition from the zamindars of upper reaches to such control regulation was firmly carried out. The discharges of karias were measured frequently to ensure that they got their due share. Nurwah which takes off in 28th mile Begari is now fully provided with gates on all the karias and these were operated for the purpose of equitable distribution. Due to deficiency of water the sub-soil water table has gone down to some extent.

Improvement.—One long karia called Dōsuwah taking off from the tail of Channa Distributary was taken over as a Government Channel and improved and moduled. The channel worked very well and in spite of adverse abkalani an increase in cultivation is expected on it.

Chobbing arrangements were provided on Nurwah for controlling levels.

Several kacha sluices on Mirzawah were made pucca so as to have control over them.

Khirtar Canal Ex Lloyd Barrage System.

Rabi.—The irrigation in Khirtar Division comprises of the portion of Baluchistan Kalat and Sind territories. All distributaries and minors have worked very satisfactorily and all water course obtained designed discharge throughout the season. The Rabi cultivation outside the Flood Protective Bund also received adequate supply of water.

All the channels in this Division are perennial and worked throughout the year except in the month of December from 12 to 31st December 1938 when they were closed for inspection and carrying out general repairs.

The condition of crop this year is good, although there is slight fall down of cultivation figures in comparison to the last year's figures. The decrease in cultivation is mainly due to late start of Rabi crop. Accordingly there should be no remission on account of deficiency of water throughout the Division.

Kharif.—The khirtar Branch along with channels worked quite satisfactorily during the season. All the channels worked throughout the year except in the month of December from 12 to 31st December 1937 when they were closed to carry out required repairs to masonry structures. There had been no closure during the month of March 1938. The canal remained closed for 2 days in the end of August 1938 and 36 hours on 17th and 18th September 1938 to wash off silt in the approach channel and to avoid entering of such silt in North Western Canal feeding Khirtar Branch.

There was silting trouble in the North Western Canal with the start of Kharif season but it did not affect this Province. During April and May the demand in Khirtar Branch was the minimum as the peculiarity of this tract is that no water for Rabi is then required and kharif crop is not started till June owing to "Tid" trouble and climatic conditions. The channels took designed discharge from July 1938.

There has been no deficiency of supply on any of channels in this Division except some watercourses where claims for remission on account of shortage may be considered.

There was some trouble of deficiency of water in the tail watercourses of undermentioned channels due to silting early in the kharif season but good supply of water was arranged by removing the silt and the crop did not suffer.

1. Piral minor.
2. Ghari minor.
3. Sir minor.

IV. NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Quetta Division).—The Division consists of 847·74 route miles of broad gauge and 173·84 route miles of narrow gauge line.

Permanent Way.—The following renewals were carried out during the year :—

Broad Gauge.

- (i) 4·64 miles of complete track renewal (75 and 84 lbs.) rails with 90/R) on main line.
- (ii) 7·70 miles of complete track renewal (60 lbs. with 75 lbs. S. S. rails) on branch lines.
- (iii) 0·50 and 17·63 miles of sleeper renewal on main and branch lines respectively.

No track renewals were carried out on the Narrow Gauge line during the year.

Improvement in operation and service.—The work on the Mudgorge diversion cut, which, pending a decision on the concentration policy was held in abeyance during 1937-38 remained suspended throughout the year under review.

2. The work on the Diversion Cut on the Kundil Nullah, on the Zhob Valley Railway, undertaken during 1937-38 as a result of three of the bridges on the Section having been washed away in 1933 was completed during the year.

3. To improve the existing facilities for handling and weighing fruit traffic at Chaman, two additional sidings and a fruit loading platform, two ice loading platforms with over-head staging and auxiliary machinery were provided during the year.

4. To replace the Railway property which collapsed during the 1935 Earthquake, work was started during the year on the new Railway station at Quetta and on the 3rd and Inter Class Waiting Hall and Parcels buildings adjoining the station.

To carry on business during the construction of the new station at the old site, a temporary station building was completed and put into use early in the year.

Other important works which were started at Quetta during the year, are the new Divisional Office and 10 officer's bungalows.

Outside Quetta, work on reconstructing unsafe buildings at the following stations was either completed during the year or nearly so.

Sibi, Hirok, Kolpur.

Mastung Road, Kirdagap.

Sheikhwasil, Kishingi.

Bostan, Yaru Shellabaugh.

Khojak Tunnel Portable.

Chaman and Khanai.

Flood and Breaches.

1. On the Jacobabad-Sibi Section, a temporary diversion laid for the reconstruction of a bridge near Damboli Station was breached on 25th February 1939 and again on 1st March 1939.

The normal traffic was interrupted for about 18 hours.

2. Due to abnormal flood in the Mushkaf River the Railway line near Mushkaf Station on Sibi-Mach Section was breached on 27th and 29th March 1939. Through communication was interrupted upto 30th March 1939.

3. During the last 3 days of February 1939, there were several rock slips on the Sibi-Bostan *via* Harnai Section, interfering with the normal running of trains which was restored on 1st March 1939.

On this Section the temporary diversion laid at mile 35/8-9 was also breached on 26th February 1939 resulting in detention to trains for about 9 hours. This site was again breached on 9th March 1939 interrupting the traffic for about 24 hours.

4. The 363 Up Train for Nokkundi on 27th February 1939 was returned from Sheikhwasil, due to the flooding of several dips on the Spezand-Nushki Section the result of abnormal rainfall during the last week of February.

APPENDICES TO PART I.
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General conduct and attitude of tribes.—The attitude of tribes has been on the whole satisfactory.

The following is a brief resume of the important incidents :—

Eight murders were reported amongst the tribesmen in the district of which five were due to old feuds, one to a quarrel over a woman and in two cases the motive of crime could not be ascertained.

On the 9th May 1938, one Khan and Zardad Sulemankhels residents of Afghanistan who used to earn their livelihood as Karez diggers in Burj Aziz Khan in the Quetta Sub-Division abducted the wife of a local Zamindar and carried away two camels. The Levies of Ghazaband who went in pursuit shot Khan accused dead and brought back the abducted woman and the stolen camels. The other accused Zardad escaped into the Afghan territory.

Two undermentioned cases of cattle lifting were reported—

- (i) On the 1st December 1938, one Muhammad Nur with three other Achakzais from Afghan territory carried away 100 sheep of one Anwar near Amzarai. The Chigha which turned out in pursuit succeeded in recovering 87 sheep.
- (ii) On the 11th February 1939 six Badinzais from Reg carried away 24 sheep of two Achakzais of Amzarai which were grazing near Skan-kanr on the Anglo-Afghan frontier.

Levies.—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on the 31st March 1939 was 440 excluding Individual Service Allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,92,133-4-0.

2. The working of the Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—One Sub-Post Office at Quetta Railway Station was opened at Quetta.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—No inter-tribal clashes took place during the year except a few of a very ordinary nature.

2. *Marri.*—Conditions in the Marri tribal country were peaceful and the Sarbarah Marri Tumandar has successfully carried on the administration. The young Marri Tumandar who is now about 11 years old left his country for the first time in February and came to Sibi for the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar week and the Sibi Horse and Cattle Show. It is hoped in the near future to send him to be educated at a suitable institution.

3. *Bugti.*—There had been a considerable amount of discontent in the Bugti country on account of the Tumandar's high handed action in certain land and other disputes which resulted in the emigration of several Bugti families from the illaqa and the spread of propaganda against the Tumandar by certain malcontents. Mir Abdur Rahman, his eldest son, left his post of Tahsildar at Nushki without leave in January and proceeded to the Bugti country where he raised a lashkar with the intention of overthrowing his father and declaring himself Tumandar. He went so far as to arrange for a 'Dastarbandi' ceremony to be held making him Tumandar but it was attended only by a few hundred persons consisting mostly of people called Maretas who are of slave origin. The situation caused a great deal of unrest in the Bugti country but prompt action was taken and bloodshed was averted. Abdur Rahman surrendered with 25 of his followers on the 15th July 1938. He was sent to Fort Sandeman where he has been ordered to reside and given an allowance of Rs. 500 p. m. for himself and his family.

The Bugti Tumandar went to Karachi during the disturbances and he has resided in Sind ever since. The Bugti tribal country has been administered by the Political Agent, Sibi, through a Naib Tahsildar stationed at Dera Bugti.

Events of interest which occurred in the District during the year under report.

1. 45 murders were reported during the year. Of this 37 were attributed to Siahkari (adultery) cases.

2. Several earthquake shocks were felt in the District during the course of the year. Three shocks were felt on the 3rd August. The one on the night of the 1/2nd December damaged the levy posts at Dilkuna and Torkhan and also the Harnai-Loralai road near those places. A Wanечи and 350 sheep and cattle who were sheltering under a over-hanging rock were killed. Two slight shocks were felt at Sibi on the 15th March and another succeeded by two more of moderate intensity on the 16th March. No damage was done.

3. Mir Abdur Rahman's followers Mir Hazar and 8 other Khalpar Bugtis surrendered themselves in the middle of August 1938.

4. One Haji Gul Muhammad Khosa, a tracker of Dhadar, Kalat State, was murdered in the Sibi Bazar on the 11th January 1939 by 3 Dehpals of the Sibi Tahsil, in retaliation for the murder of a Dehpal in the Kalat State last year.

5. Sher Muhammad Massoori a leading Bugti was shot dead on the 10th January 1939 by the son of a leading Jafrani Massoori Bugti. The cause of the murder was a blood-feud between them. The murderers have so far not been traced.

Levies.—The number of levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi district was 430.

2. The expenditure on Levies for the year under report was Rs. 3,47,605-10 as against Rs. 2,84,936-9 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 62,669-1 is due to the special expenditure incurred in connection with the Bugti disturbances and also increase in expenditure on repairs and works.

3. The conduct of the Levies was good throughout the year and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The attitude of the tribes, with the exception of the Mazarani Khetrans of the Barkhan Sub-Division, which will be discussed later, has generally been satisfactory.

58 murders and suicides were reported during the year.

Events of interest which occurred during the year :—

(A) *Crime in the Barkhan Sub-Division.*—The following incidents took place in this Sub-Division during the year under report :—

- (1) A levy footman in the Barkhan Sub-Jail was killed by another levy-man on the 23rd April 1938.
- (2) A privately owned lorry was burnt in Chuharkot on the night of the 6th/7th July 1938. The owner and the driver tried to put out the fire but were fired at.
- (3) B. Khushal Chand, Overseer, M. E. S., Barkhan was murdered while asleep in his house on the night of the 12th/13th July 1938.
- (4) Wadera Paind Khan Dehmani, a pro-Government Motabir and his party who were returning home from Jirgas at Barkhan were fired at on the 22nd July 1938 and the Wadera's nephew was killed.
- (5) The Patwari of Chuharkot was fired at on the night of the 24th August 1938 while asleep in his courtyard by a brother-in-law of Mir Jamal Khan, the Khetran Sardar's brother.

The brothers of the Khetran Sardar were found to have fomented the trouble and Government had to deal with them firmly in order to restore confidence amongst the more law-abiding members of the community. One of the brothers was imprisoned, after a regular trial, for two years and another was exonerated from the District for a similar period. The village of Hajikot, the headquarters of the family, was also heavily fined.

In addition two dacoities apparently unconnected with the Sardar Kahol were committed in the Sub-Division *viz.* :—

- (1) In *Ishani village* the shop of a Hindu was looted in December 1938 and the owner killed.
- (2) In *Chuharkot*, another large village, the shop of a Hindu was looted on the night of the 21st/22nd February 1939 and goods valued at about Rs. 1,000 were taken away.

(B) *General.*—(1) In June 1938 Zarak Churmi and his brother Paindi, both in levy service, absconded from Loralai to Afghanistan with two Government rifles. The former had in previous years when an outlaw been responsible for at least three murders. The Pishin and the Chaman Levies had a two-day battle with them before they finally crossed the border.

(2) A Patwari, a levy sowar and three others were looted on 7th August 1938 by 6 armed absconders near Dirgi Shapelo in the Bori Tahsil. They were detained the whole day and then released.

(3) As a result of an old blood feud a fight took place between two sections of the Mohandani and Mazarani Marris near Chamalang on 12th September 1938. Four of the former section were killed.

(4) In September 1938 a lorry carrying passengers from Loralai to Dera Ghazi Khan was fired at between miles 33/34 by an outlaw named Gulhan Safar-zai, who was responsible for a number of murders. One passenger was killed and two wounded. The Police and the Levies gave chase and the culprit was eventually located and shot dead.

(5) On 17th January 1939 a dacoity was committed at Marjanzai in the Duki Sub-Division when the shop of a Hindu was looted. Two Hindus who were asleep in the shop were wounded.

(6) The death of two important Sardars of the District occurred during the year, viz., S. B. Syed Mehr Shah Kharsin, M.B.E., and K. S. Sardar Gauhar Khan Luni.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 443. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nashini allowances amounted to Rs. 1,95,951-2 against Rs. 1,93,462-10 in the preceding year. Out of the total amount the expenditure on Postal Levies amounted to Rs. 8,100 against Rs. 8,561 in the last year. The Travelling Allowance of Levy Muharrir, etc., was Rs. 1,214-13 against Rs. 1,110-12 in the preceding year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Extra Department Branch Post Office at Haji Kot in the Barkhan Tahsil was found to be running at a loss and was closed during the year under report.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The attitude of the tribes was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Babars, however, have had to be fined for their complicity in the attack on the Fort Sandeman Loralai mail lorry by Pale, the notorious outlaw, at the end of October 1938.

Levies.—The total number of permanent levies and scouts at the close of the year was 768. The expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 2,74,481-12-3 against Rs. 2,77,954-9-6 during the previous financial year. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 1,661-15 was spent on postal levies. The conduct of levies and scouts has been satisfactory during the year under report.

ZHOB MILITIA.

The composition of the Zhob Militia on 31st March 1939 was as follows :—

Sanctioned—

6 British Officers.

1,288 Infantry including 18 Wireless Personnel and]

9 M. T. establishment.

125 Mounted Infantry.

Actual—

6 British Officers.

1,218 Infantry.

125 Mounted Infantry.

The Corps remained understrength throughout the year on account of the closing of further recruitment as a measure of economy.

Recruiting remained satisfactory although the standard of recruits enlisted in Baluchistan was not as high as of those from the North-West Frontier Province.

The enlistment of one platoon of Hassan Khel Adam Khel Afridis and one platoon of Malikdin Khel Afridis in place of two platoons of Mahsuds held in abeyance was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year.

Systematic training made steady progress.

Useful co-operation with the Royal Air Force both in dropping of rations from the air and inter-communication between ground and air was carried out.

1,032 men fired the Frontier Corps annual musketry course and the standard of musketry improved.

The new Zhob Militia Law was passed during the year and brought into force from 1st December 1938.

A sixth British Officer was appointed during the year.

The discipline of the Corps was maintained at a high standard.

A complete inspection of arms was carried out for the first time by the C. C. M. A. As a result of his inspection 288 rifles were condemned as unserviceable and 144 were replaced during the year. The balance of 144 will be replaced during the next year.

Local audit of public funds by the Inspecting Officer and Secretary, Frontier Corps, was carried out for the first time and will become normal.

The health of the Corps remained very satisfactory throughout the year. The inadequacy of accommodation remained acute and made sanitation a matter of some difficulty, but it was not possible to allot funds for new buildings during the year.

231 men attended the Regimental Recruits School, and 49 the Signallers School.

Operations.—The Corps was not called on to take part in any large operations, but on several occasions was employed against raiders.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY
WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY.

District Levies.—The total number of Levies employed at the close of the year was 165. They were distributed as follows :—

1. Bolan Posts Railway Levies	118
2. Quetta Nushki Railway Levies	28
3. Kachi Railway Levies	19
	<hr/>
	165

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 68,513 against Rs. 63,694 last year.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

Tribes.—The attitude of the tribes continued to be satisfactory.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes has been good.

The Sardars of the four main tribes have entered into fresh agreements with Government for redefinition of their tribal responsibilities, and limits, and for a proper control and redistribution of the tribal levies.

Levies.—The levies are controlled and paid by the Sardars under their agreement with Government. The conduct of the Tribal levies has been satisfactory.

General remarks.—The Ismailzai Sardar and a few of his leading men sought sanctuary with the Sanjerani Sardar to escape the action taken by the Iranian Government to gain a better control of this tribe.

Chagai Levy Corps.—The reorganisation of the Chagai Levy Corps continued satisfactorily throughout the year except for difficulties with the Sanjerani formations. The incident led to the dismissal of jemadar Wazir Khan Sanjerani, and several of the older Sanjerani sepoy and Non-Commissioned Officers sought discharge. The corps now consists very largely of young recruits who show signs of turning into excellent material.

Jemadar Mubarak Khan Mengal was also dismissed during the year for indiscipline.

The training of the Signal Section continues, and the degree of efficiency attained so far is satisfactory.

Two camps were held at Mudanak near Galangur during the summer of 1938 at which the whole corps received training in two batches. The second camp terminated with a scheme of co-operation with Aircraft which visited Nushki during September 1938.

Since 12th December 1938, a strong patrol of the Chagai Levy Corps has been co-operating with an Iranian Survey Party between Mirjava and Gowalistan. The Patrol is still out at the time of submission of this report.

The Political Agent has continued as Commandant, Chagai Levy Corps. Khan Sahib Rissaldar Major Mir Azad Khan has remained as Rissaldar Major of the Corps throughout the year.

APPENDIX VII.
Statement showing the results of the operations of Frontier Crimes Regulation in Baluchistan, during the year 1938.

District.	Jirga Cases.								Fines in Jirga Cases.			
	Pending at the end of 1937.		Instituted during 1938.		Disposed of during 1938.		Pending at the end of 1938.		Outstanding at the end of 1937.	Imposed during 1938.	Collected during 1938.	Outstanding at the end of 1938.
	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.				
Quetta-Fishin	163	275	747	1,306	764	1,205	146	376	Rs. a. p. 23,613 8 4	Rs. a. p. 19,056 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5,670 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36,999 8 4
Bolan	3	..	4	11	7	9	..	2	7,206 4 6	..	*6,382 12 6	823 8 0
Loralai	129	360	571	1,527	476	1,369	224	518	1,25,624 14 1	1,15,213 12 5	89,610 5 0	1,51,228 5 6
Sibi	463	1,085	800	2,620	655	1,841	608	1,864	1,17,680 0 5	1,09,712 0 0	79,251 9 8	1,48,140 6 9
Zhob	163	260	341	705	436	768	68	197	31,687 6 8	1,20,891 4 8	25,941 2 8	1,26,637 8 8
Chagai	10	8	142	50	149	56	3	2	6,742 8 0	8,216 8 0	1,919 12 0	13,039 4 0
Total	931	1,988	2,605	6,219	2,487	5,248	1,049	2,959	3,12,554 10 0	3,73,089 9 1	2,08,775 9 10	4,76,868 9 3

* Includes Rs. 5,717-7-2 on account of fines written off being irrecoverable.

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATION.

I. Administration and control.—Mr. J. Leitch Wilson held the post of Superintendent of Education throughout the year under review, and was assisted by three District Inspectors. Messrs. Anwar Ali Shah and Salick were in charge of Sibi and Quetta-Pishin district, respectively, and M. Abdul Wahid in charge of Zhob and Loralai was succeeded by M. Mohd. Sarwar, B.A., B.T., in April 1938.

The provision of 3 District Inspectors has been amply justified. All village schools have been inspected not less than twice during the year. The Inspectors have guided the teachers in their work, given model lessons, done propaganda work amongst the villagers, and have assisted in the Refresher Courses for village teachers. Largely as a result of their efforts the work in the schools has improved, new methods of teaching have been introduced; enrolment has increased and average attendance has improved. Where schools exist the parents are inclined to take more interest and the success of some schools has led to a demand for schools in villages where none exists.

The scheme of educational reconstruction outlined in last year's report has not been introduced, largely due to the lack of funds. But much has been done to improve the standard of instruction, especially in village schools. Uniformity of control has now been achieved by the provincialization of all Bazar Fund Schools.

II. Secondary Education. (i) Boys.—In Quetta the conditions prevailing in the private schools have deteriorated. The demand for admission has continued to increase as the civil population increased in numbers, but the existing accommodation in tin huts was both unsatisfactory and insufficient. The provision of accommodation for increasing number will continue to be a problem of some magnitude and will only be solved when Government building grants can be provided for the construction of permanent buildings.

The number of secondary schools remained unaltered during the year: 6 were maintained by Government and 4 by private bodies. The position at Fort Sandeman is becoming increasingly difficult. With the development of the bazar, the number of pupil continues to rise and classes have to be taught in the hostel and in the public library. The need for a modern High School building is urgent.

The number of scholars in Government schools increased from 1,513 to 1,554 and in private schools from 1,649 to 2,081. The number of local Mohammadans in these schools rose from 430 to 1,201, a most pleasing feature. The Matriculation School Leaving Certificate examination results continued to be satisfactory as will be seen from the following table:—

School.	1938.		1939.	
	No. appeared.	No. Passed.	No. appeared.	No. Passed.
1. Government High School, Pishin.	18 + 10 S. L. C.	15 + 9 S. L. C.	12 + 8 S. L. C.	7 + 5 S. L. C.
2. Government High School, Sibi.	20	14	8	7
3. Government High School, Loralai.	16	14	5	5
4. Khalsa High School, Quetta.	37	37	39	38
5. Islamia High School, Quetta.	19	16	14	9
6. D. A. V. High School, Quetta.	..	..	21	18
7. S. D. High School, Quetta.	..	..	21	17

The Departmental Middle School examination was held as usual in December 1938. The total number of candidates increased from 151 to 202. The results were on the whole poor, showing that much still remain for the improvement of teaching at this stage. The following table gives the results schoolwise :—

School.	1937		1938	
	No appeared.	No. Passed.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Pishin	14	7	23	11
2. Sibi	21	6	16	10
3. Loralai	17	10	10	6
4. Fort Sandeman	11	8	20	5
5. Nushki	6	3	7	1
6. Chaman	6	6	6	4
7. D. A. V.	11	8	14	12
8. Islamia	5	13	33	16
9. Khalsa	33	24	48	28
10. S. D.	7	5	25	13

(ii) *Girls*.—The number of secondary schools has risen by one owing to the raising of the Girls School at Sibi to a Middle School. There are now 2 High and 2 A. V. Middle Schools in Quetta maintained by private bodies, and one Government A. V. Middle School at Sibi. The number of pupils has increased from 841 to 1,109. The girls' schools suffer from a lack of suitable accommodation and equipment. Attempts are made to teach Domestic Science, Hygiene and Drawing, but in the absence of suitable rooms, equipment and apparatus the results can hardly be satisfactory. These schools also find it extremely difficult to obtain trained teachers. All have to be imported from the Punjab and the conditions here are so unsatisfactory that few can be found to face them.

III. *Primary Education*. (i) *Boys*.—The total number of primary schools remained the same, *viz.*, 91 but the enrolment increased from 2,458 to 2,748. Efforts throughout the year have been concentrated upon improving the teaching, the daily attendance and the elimination of wastage. When people are so poor and so apathetic towards education, wastage must be expected. But it can be and is being reduced by (a) making the schools more attractive, and (b) eliminating stagnation. With vigilant inspectors and modern methods of teaching, the course in the Infants Class can easily be completed in one year, given regular attendance on the part of the pupils. The following table shows that partial success has been achieved in retaining boys in school, for although the enrolment in the 1st class has decreased that in the II and III has increased :—

	I	II	III	IV.
1937	1,383	608	413	353
1938	1,352	786	498	346

The refresher courses for teachers have been very successful. Most of the teachers have proved the benefit obtained by making their schools more attractive, improving their results and by improving both enrolment and attendance. But the influence of these courses has spread beyond the schools. In many places villagers are applying for schools to be opened, a sure sign that the new type of school is proving attractive. Until the scheme of central residential schools can be brought into force, demand for new schools should be met. It is hoped that provision will be made both for new schools and for additional staff and equipment for schools which are growing.

The Departmental Primary School examination was held at the close of the year. The total number of candidates increased from 195 to 591, and it is a matter for congratulation that the village school candidates showed up well in comparison with those of towns. Of 15 open scholarships 7 were won by village school candidates, and all the close middle scholarships were awarded. The distribution of the latter districtwise was as follows :—

Sibi.	Quetta-Pishin	Kalat.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.
20	14	1	4	5	5

(ii) *Girls*.—The number of primary schools fell from 5 to 4, one being in Quetta, the others being at Pishin, Fort Sandeman and Loralai. The number of scholars fell from 421 to 344 : this is due to the change in status of the school at Sibi. A number of trained mistresses have recently replaced the untrained ones and considerable improvement in the standard of work is evident. A further improvement has been effected by making it compulsory for all teaching to be done in Urdu, provision being made for other script as optional subjects. Wastage in girls schools continues to be great. The chief reasons are the fact that girls start their education late and are withdrawn when useful in the house ; also the migration of Punjabis to the Punjab in the winter, which seriously interferes with the pupils progress.

IV. *Mosque Schools*.—The trained Mullahs continue to decrease in number. Many of them are now working as assistant teachers in the Government schools and help to make the schools popular and successful. Others have refused to co-operate and it is very doubtful whether they serve any useful purpose.

The ordinary mosque schools are probably numerous but it has been impossible so far to obtain any reliable statistics either about the schools or the scholars. From the administrative point of view it is probably advisable to retain them and to pay allowances to mullahs, but I am sure they serve no educational purpose whatever. For a fraction of the money so spent, it would be possible to get mullahs to work in our ordinary schools where their work could be inspected and where their presence would encourage villagers to send their boys to school.

V. *European Education*.—St. Francis Middle School continued to do good work during the year, and was the first institution in Quetta to provide itself with a permanent building, which was occupied after the winter vacation. The number of pupils increased from 84 to 143 and is still improving. In the Cambridge Examinations in December 1938, 4 out of 5 passed the Junior and 1 out of 4 passed the Preliminary.

VI. *Scouting*.—Scouting continued to flourish throughout the year. A feature of the work in Quetta was the week end camps held in Hanna Valley in which all troops participated throughout the summer. Scouts outside Quetta were greatly encouraged by the Provincial Camp held at Ziarat under the auspices of the Chief Scout. 32 scouts from all parts of the province attended and most of them succeeded while there in qualifying for their 1st class badge.

A strong local association was started in Quetta, the members of which organised several activities in order to raise funds for the Scout Headquarter building. The work of the Provincial Association has been greatly hampered by the lack of a suitable building, but negotiations are proceeding for the lease of a suitable site and when that is obtained, a building will be constructed.

Local associations have also been started at Fort Sandeman and Loralai and the associations are arranging camps for their scouts.

The chief weakness in our organisation is still the lack of a trained organiser to train Scout Masters and Cub Masters. When that want has been filled, scouting will go ahead in the province.

A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS AS IT STOOD ON THE 31ST MARCH 1939.

	1937-38.		1938-39.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Government Schools for boys.						
Secondary . . .	6	1,513	6	1,554	..	+41
Primary . . .	91	2,458	82	2,748	—9	+290
Private Schools for boys—						
Secondary . . .	4	1,649	5	2,081	+1	+432
Primary . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Schools for Girls—						
Secondary . . .	..	..	1	105	+1	+105
Primary . . .	5	421	3	249	—2	—172
Municipal Board School for Girls—						
Secondary . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary . . .	Figures included in Govt. School for Girls.		1	95	+1	+95
Private Schools for Girls—						
Secondary . . .	4	841	4	1,004	..	+163
Primary . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mosque schools	Information not furnished by Political Agents.		626	6,286	..	..
European Schools for boys and girls . .	1	84	1	143	..	+59
Total . . .	111	6,966	729	14,265	—8	+1,013

All Secondary Schools have Primary Department attached to them.

B.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ACCORDING TO CASTE AND CREED.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase or decrease.
1. European and Anglo-Indians . . .	84	58	—26
2. Indian Christian	34	91	+57
3. Hindus	2,798	2,332	—466
4. Muslims	3,600	4,665	+1,065
5. Sikhs	449	751	+302
6. Parsis	1	17	+16
7. Others . . . . .	..	65	+65
Total . . .	6,966	7,979	+1,013

STATEMENT SHOWING INCOME FROM AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, DURING THE YEARS 1937-38 AND 1938-39.

S. No.	Details.	For 1937-38.			For 1938-39.			Remarks.
		Income.						
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1.	Contribution from Municipality . . . . .			..	5,214	6	0	
2.	Contribution from Cantonment . . . . .			..	..
3.	Contribution from Local Funds	15,125	6	0	10,400	12	0	
4.	Fees and Fines	15,212	6	0	17,034	8	0	
5.	Other sources . . . . .			..	2,232	1	6	
Total		30,337	12	0	34,881	11	6	
		Expenditure.						
1.	From Provincial Revenues	2,97,533	13	0	3,21,077	1	5	
2.	„ Municipal Funds	5,245	7	0	1,057	10	0	
3.	„ Local Funds	34,245	4	3	10,501	3	0	
4.	„ Fees	41,864	14	9	62,173	12	0	
5.	„ Subscriptions and other sources	42,036	15	0	43,018	10	10	
6.	Building grants to non-Government Schools	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	
7.	Expenditure on Buildings	27,001	0	0	13,119	0	0	
8.	Expenditure on buildings by Public bodies	43,567	0	3	14,697	2	3	
Total		5,01,494	6	3	4,75,644	7	6	

APPENDIX IX.

FINANCE.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1938-39 excluding receipts under “LI.—Extraordinary Receipts—Due to Quetta Earthquake” amounted to Rs. 21,20,761 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 20,18,543 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 1,02,218. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts :—

	Rs.
Customs	38,804
Forest	57,328
Police	19,860
Education	44,190
Civil Works	96,039
On the decrease side, the main items are :—	
Land Revenue	78,148
Provincial Excise	15,225
Stamps	10,497
Works for which capital accounts are kept	21,822
Miscellaneous	26,898

The increase under Customs is due to establishment of a new Land Customs Office at Nok Kundi, while that under Forest is due to the larger supply of Ephedra Shrub to the public. The increase under Police is due to recovery of arrears from Railway Department on account of ‘Order’ Police and that under Education is due to contribution from Bazar Funds at 10 per cent. of their income for educational purposes. That under Civil Works is chiefly due to sale value of land of Beaty Lines transferred to the Railway Department. The decrease under Land Revenue is due to fall in prices of revenue grain and defective crops in some areas. That under Provincial Excise is due to contracts having been auctioned at lower rates and to less consumption of intoxicants. The decrease under ‘Works for which capital accounts are kept’ is due to less area having been irrigated on account of deficiency of water in the canals.

The main sources of income are “Land Revenue”, “Excise”, “Stamps”, “Forests” and “Civil Works” which contributed 37·4, 19·6, 7·6, 8·3 and 7·6 per cent., respectively of the total revenue, excluding extraordinary receipts. The extraordinary receipts amount to Rs. 1,374 against Rs. 26,982 for the preceding year.

Receipts.

Major Heads.	1	Sanctioned Estimates for 1938-39.	Actual (Provisional) for 1938-39.	Actuals for 1937-38.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
					Increase. 5	Decrease. 6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs		6,000	55,211	16,407	38,804	..
V.—Salt	15	192	..	177
VII.—Land Revenue		8,09,000	7,93,553	8,71,701	..	78,148
VIII.—Provincial Excise		4,86,000	4,15,167	4,30,392	..	15,225
IX.—Stamps		1,90,000	1,61,085	1,71,582	..	10,497
X.—Forest		71,000	1,75,089	1,17,761	57,328	..
XI.—Registration		7,000	7,939	6,475	1,464	..
XII.—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act	259	10	249	..
XVII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept		45,000	53,288	75,110	..	21,822
XVIII.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept		3,000	5,664	7,225	..	1,561
XX.—Interest		34,000	21,381	25,191	..	3,810
XXI.—Administration of Justice		60,000	51,589	52,126	..	537
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements		20,000	21,759	20,564	1,195	..

XXIII.—Police	16,000	39,720	19,860	19,860	..
XXVI.—Education	40,000	74,493	30,303	44,190	..
XXVII.—Medical	7,000	7,267	5,419	1,848	..
XXVIII.—Public Health	..	561	124	437	..
XXIX.—Agriculture	9,000	8,924	7,730	1,194	..
XXXI.—Cooperation	..	216	..	216	..
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	4,000	4,269	3,869	400	..
XXXIX.—Civil Works	50,000	1,61,729	65,690	96,039	..
XLIV.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	5,000	5,187	7,745	..	2,558
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	5,000	5,064	4,837	227	..
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	52,000	51,332	78,230	..	26,898
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts	10,000	1,374	26,982	..	25,608
Total	19,20,000	21,22,135	20,45,525	2,63,451	1,86,841

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year excluding expenditure under the heads "Account X—Civil Works—B—Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta" and "Account XII.—Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 81,00,526 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 84,81,265 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,80,739.

The decreases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts :—

<i>Area Demand</i> —	Rs.
Land Revenue	33,005
General Administration	51,762
Police	1,20,429
Veterinary charges	10,146
Charges in England	39,538
<i>Other Demands</i> —	
Irrigation	17,080
Tribal Areas—Account I—	
A. Frontier Constabulary and Militia	8,397
B. Buildings and Communications	90,046
C. Miscellaneous	16,605
Tribal Areas—Account II—Other Charges—	
C.—Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,150
Civil Works	4,56,116

The comparatively heavy decreases were generally due to economy measures adopted as a result of the financial stringency. The large decrease under Police is mainly due partly to recovery of the cost of 'order' Police from the Railway Administration and partly to re-organisation of Police Force in Baluchistan. That under Civil Works mainly accounts for the increase under Account X—Civil Works—A.—Ordinary Civil Works subordinate to Area Demand (*see* below) as a result of reclassification of Expenditure.

On the increase side, the noticeable items are :—

<i>Area Demand</i> —	
Forest	38,765
Administration of Justice	15,284
Education	7,594
Civil Works—A—Ordinary Civil Works	4,11,220
Superannuation allowances and pensions	12,301

The increase of expenditure under "Forest" is due to more expenditure incurred during the year on the collection of ephedra drug in order to meet increased demand from public for it. Those under "Administration of Justice" and "Education" are due to re-organisation of these Departments.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with percentage of the total represented by each, excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Quetta and extraordinary expenditure due to earthquake :—

Area Demand—

1. Land Revenue	4.3
2. Forest	1.7
3. General Administration	12.3
4. Administration of Justice	1.3
5. Jails etc.	2.2
6. Police	12.5
7. Education	3.8
8. Medical and Public Health	4.2
9. Civil Works— Ordinary Civil Works	5.1
10. Miscellaneous	2.9
11. Charges in England	1.9

Other Demands—

12. Irrigation	3.9
13. Interest	3.2
14. Payments to Crown Representative	2.5
15. Tribal Areas—Frontier Constabulary and Militia	21.0
16. Tribal Areas—Buildings and Communications	10.0
17. Tribal Areas—Share of Charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1.9
18. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1.9

The figures of expenditure under the heads “ Account X.—Civil Works—B.—Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta ” and “ Account XII.—Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Earthquake ” amount to Rs. 5,30,645 against Rs. 8,64,958 for the preceding year. Further expenditure on this account will continue to be incurred for some years to come.

Expenditure.

Account Heads.	1	Sanctioned Estimates for 1938-39.		Actuals for 1938-39.	4	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
		2	3			Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	5	6
<i>Area Demand.</i>							
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue		3,46,000	3,47,314	3,80,319	..	..	33,005
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—							
A.—Excise				38,966	..	568	3,697
B.—Stamps		35,000	35,269	3,056	..	38,765	..
C.—Forest		3,000	3,622	97,415	..	790	..
D.—Registration		60,000	1,36,180	3,182	..	..	..
D.—Registration		3,000	3,972				
III.—General Administration		10,80,000	9,98,291	10,50,053	..	51,762	..
IV.—Administration of Justice		1,01,000	1,05,056	89,772	..	15,284	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements		1,78,000	1,78,032	1,79,524	..	1,492	..
VI.—Police		9,16,000	10,12,664	11,33,093	..	1,20,429	..
VII.—Education		3,63,000	3,07,692	3,00,098	..	7,694	..
VIII.—Medical and Public Health		2,66,000	3,44,105	3,47,697	..	3,592	..
IX.—Agriculture, Scientific Departments, Miscellaneous Departments, etc :—							
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms		15,300	14,958	16,054	..	1,096	..
B.—Agriculture—Agricultural Experiments		30,600	28,867	24,431	..	4,436	..
C.—Agriculture—Entomological Research		7,700	7,998	8,417	..	419	..
D.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment		7,500	6,897	6,855	..	42	..
E.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs		3,400	2,900	2,900	..	..	..
F.—Veterinary Charges		65,000	53,094	63,240	..	10,146	..
G.—Co-operative Credit		..	140	120	..	20	..
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum and Minerals.		4,000	4,100	3,817	..	283	..
J.—Miscellaneous Departments		6,000	7,000	8,216	..	1,216	..

X.—Civil Works—									
A—Ordinary Civil Works	8,24,000	4,11,220	..	4,11,220	..	1,37,158			
B—Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta	25,00,000	4,17,228	5,54,386	..	..		
XI.—Miscellaneous	2,43,000	2,36,680	2,42,048	..	..	5,368			
XII.—Extraordinary Charges	1,81,000	1,13,417	3,10,572	..	..	1,97,155			
XIII.—Charges in England	1,50,000	1,55,686	1,95,224	..	..	39,593			
<i>Expenditure included in other Demands—</i>									
1. Customs	18,000	18,577	22,083	..	..	3,486			
2. Irrigation	3,33,000	3,18,337	3,35,417	..	..	17,080			
3. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	2,75,000	2,56,215	2,57,318	..	..	1,103			
4. Ecclesiastical	36,000	35,078	31,269	..	3,809	..			
5. Payments to Crown Representative	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	..	..
6. Tribal Areas :—									
Account I.—Frontier Watch and Ward :—									
A—Frontier Constabulary and Militia	16,50,100	16,99,893	17,08,290	..	..	8,397			
B—Buildings and Communications	8,76,000	8,13,665	9,03,711	..	..	90,046			
C—Miscellaneous	35,900	32,948	49,553	..	..	16,605			
Account II.—Other charges :—									
A—Political and Administration Charges	..	..	1,551	..	..	1,551			
C—Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,000	10,100	18,250	..	..	8,150			
H—Share of charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	..	..
7. External Affairs—Refugees and State Prisoners	8,000	6,843	8,400	..	..	1,557			
8. Miscellaneous Departments	1,000	50	100	..	..	50			
9. Civil Works	..	..	4,56,116	..	..	4,56,116			
10. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,53,000	1,55,830	1,43,529	..	12,301	..			
11. Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,253	1,201	..	52	..			
Total	1,12,32,000	86,31,171	93,46,223	4,95,162	12,10,214				

APPENDIX X.

Medical.

The year opened with 49 Hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed in the sub-joined table.

	Urban.	Rural.
1. State Public	10	24
2. State Special	2	..
3. Private Aided	1	..
4. Private Non-aided	2	2
5. Railways	3	5
Total	18	31

The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed in 1935 on its old site.

The Zenana Hospitals at Fort Sandeman and Sibi which were in the previous years "private aided" were taken over by Government with effect from 1st September 1938. The accumulated balances at the credit of the two institutions were also taken over by Government to be utilised for the construction of a new Zenana Hospital at Sibi and for the purchase of additional equipment for both the institutions.

671,787 patients were treated in all during the year under report against 667,279 in the previous year and the total number of operations performed was 14,375 against 14,257 in the previous year.

There were no epidemic diseases during the year under report but the incidence of Oriental Sore at Quetta was still very high. There were a few imported Cholera cases some of which proved fatal.

Due to the outbreak of Cholera, Plague and Small-pox in Sindh, Inspection posts were established at Mach and Quetta Railway stations and all the incoming trains were inspected till the epidemics had fully subsided in down countries. All incoming labourers were vaccinated and anti-cholera and anti-plague sera were kept ready for use in case of emergency.

Due to the outbreak of Cholera in Afghanistan, an inspection post for the inspection of all persons coming from Afghanistan was established at Chaman. Both the incoming and outgoing persons were inoculated.

Anti-fly and anti-malaria measures were continued in urban areas during the year. Malaria control in the city, civil lines and suburbs of Quetta during the year was carried out by the Public Health Department of the Quetta Municipality. At Fort Sandeman anti-malarial measures were carried out by the Military authorities in full co-operation with the Civil Medical Department in Baluchistan. To treat cases of malaria a small dispensary at a village named Appozai was established as usual under the control of the Military Anti-Malaria Officer. This was financed by the Fort Sandeman, Bazar Fund.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The year under report opened with 49 hospitals and dispensaries as shown in the attached statement A.

During the year under report 5 Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons were reverted to Military Department and were replaced by Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The reason for this is that apart from the high rate of pay which is drawn by the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons they are liable to be recalled for Military duty in case of General Mobilization.

In order to improve and bring the working of the Zenana Hospitals under more direct medical control the question of their reorganization was taken up during the year under report. As a result thereof the Zenana Hospitals at Fort Sandeman and Sibi which were administered by the Political Agents concerned and aided partly by Government contributions and partly by Provincial Dufferin Fund were taken over by Government. The accumulated balances of Rs. 9,000 and 36,000 at the credit of these hospitals were also taken over by Government with the consent of the leading people at Fort Sandeman and Sibi, and of the Dufferin Fund Committee to be utilized for the provision of a new building at Sibi on a better site and the purchase of additional hospital equipment. The buildings in both places have been transferred from the Bazar Fund to Government free of cost.

The Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, which receives a grant of Rs. 680 per mensem from the Government is administered on behalf of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund by the Executive Committee of the Baluchistan Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, with the Chief Medical Officer acting as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. An officer of the Woman's Medical Service for India is in Executive charge of the Hospital and staff.

There were two Mission hospitals at Quetta one belonging to the Church Mission Service Society and the other to the Church of England Zenana Mission. These two hospitals treated 83,029 patients, the number of inpatients being 2,914. The total number of minor as well as major operations performed during the year in these hospitals was 7,859.

In addition to this the Church Mission Service Dispensary working at Mastung during the summer and at Dhadhar during the winter treated 3 inpatients and 17,271 outpatients respectively. The total number of minor operations performed was 428.

Conditions in Quetta city being more settled the Nichari dispensary was closed.

Works.—For want of funds no new work was carried out during the year under report. The usual annual repairs were attended to by the Public Works Department.

Attendances.—The total number of cases treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province excluding the Mission hospitals was 6,71,787 against 6,67,279 during the previous year. The number of indoor patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries was 10,797 against 10,564 in the previous year.

No. of beds available.—There were 692 beds available, viz., 537 for males and 155 for females in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries in Baluchistan. Out of these 337.17 were occupied daily throughout the year as against 279.56 during the previous year.

Diseases.—The principal diseases which were treated during the year and their geographical distribution is shown below :—

Name of disease.	Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Kalat and Chagai Districts.	Total.
Malaria—						
Treated	19,066	27,176	17,955	15,731	24,194	1,04,122
Deaths	2	..	..	1	1	4
Dysentery—						
Treated	1,100	574	218	234	896	3,022
Deaths	5	1	..	5	..	11
Diarrhoea—						
Treated	2,616	2,067	1,144	1,391	2,623	9,841
Deaths	1	1	..	..	2	4
Ulcerative Inflammation—						
Treated	14,224	13,782	12,896	10,727	16,399	68,028
Deaths . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic fever—						
Treated	68	92	46	245	66	517
Deaths . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—						
Treated	11,200	10,915	7,428	7,004	15,340	51,887
Deaths	7	1	1	..	3	12
Other diseases of the Digestive system excluding Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Tumours						
Treated	21,611	22,774	17,143	13,745	3,863	99,136
Deaths	6	..	..	..	..	6

There were 104,122 cases of Malaria with 4 deaths against 113,204 cases and 8 deaths in the previous year. The places in Baluchistan mostly affected by Malaria are, Quetta, Fort Sandeman, Loralai and Sibi. At Quetta proper, i.e., in the city, civil lines and the suburbs, the anti-malarial work was carried out by the Public Health Department of the Quetta Municipality. The work in the city and the Civil lines was financed out of Municipal Funds while in the suburbs adjoining Municipal limits from provincial Revenues.

At Fort Sandeman anti-malaria work was conducted by the military authorities in co-operation with the Civil Medical Department. Improvements made

in the drainage system of the Municipal area lessened to a certain extent mosquito breeding. A small dispensary for treating malaria patients was opened during the summer season at Appozai—a village about one mile away from Fort Sandeman. The dispensary was financed by the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund. At Sibi and at Loralai, anti-malaria work was carried out by the sanitary staff under the supervision of the Civil Surgeons concerned.

The special supply of Quinine issued by the Government of India for anti-malarial prophylaxis was made to all the hospitals and dispensaries in Baluchistan as usual. This coupled with other anti-malarial work in the urban areas, resulted in the improvement of the sanitary conditions and the general health of the people.

There were 581 cases of poisoning against 423 in the previous year and out of these 11 cases were by opium with 1 death and 570 by other means with 5 deaths.

Apart from 19 cases of Cholera with 10 deaths in Quetta, Fort Sandeman, Sibi and Kalat, the province remained immune from infectious diseases. The subjoined table shows cases of Smallpox, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Influenza and Relapsing Fever registered in various hospitals.

Name of Diseases.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Small-pox	89	26	14	1
Pneumonia	1,658	1,705	87	82
Tuberculosis of lungs	240	379	10	12
Influenza	661	501	..	..
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	..	3	..	..

Surgical operations.—During the year under report 14,375 operations with 27 deaths were performed in all hospitals and dispensaries (excluding Mission Hospitals) against 14,257 operations with 21 deaths during the previous year. Their geographical distribution will be found in Statement D.

Expenditure.—The total income of hospitals and dispensaries including contribution from Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,13,052 against Rs. 3,26,067 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,58,100 against 2,64,209 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is due to retrenchment effected as a measure of economy in the latter part of last year following on the orders of the Government of India on the subject.

Vaccination.—Nine vaccinators were employed in the Province and the total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 60,003 against 58,319 during the previous year.

	1937.	1938.
Quetta-Pishin District (excluding Quetta City Cantonment)	8,290	4,480
Sibi District	12,420	1,939
Loralai District	9,989	10,135
Zhob District	6,315	29,054
Lasbela State	2,184	1,181
Quetta City	5,957	10,682
Quetta Cantonment	7,886	481
Kalat State	5,278	2,051
Total	58,319	60,003

Vaccination is not compulsory in Baluchistan and the people are still somewhat unwilling to be vaccinated in the absence of an epidemic.

Appointments and changes.—The appointment of the Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan was held by Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Kamakaka, M.C., I.M.S., upto 22nd August 1938 and thereafter by Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Hogg, M.C., I.M.S.

The appointment of the Civil Surgeon Quetta/Sibi, Quetta was held by Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Pypor, O.B.E., I.M.S., throughout the year and that of the Civil Surgeon, Zhob/Loralai, by Captain J. D. Grant, I.M.S.

General.—During the year under report good progress was maintained with regard to the construction of private buildings, at Quetta. However like the last year there remained a large number of open areas to be looked after by the Public Health Department. The sanitary condition of the town on the whole improved considerably. Special attention was paid to public conveniences such as latrines, urinals, etc. Much work still remains to be done.

Medical aid in rural areas.—Uptill now no scheme for the provision of Medical aid in rural areas has been brought into force. The reason for this being that the Province is largely inhabited by nomads who are in the habit of changing their habitations with change of season. Villages having a permanent population are limited in number and are generally situated close to District or the Tahsil Headquarters where medical aid is available. A scheme for the working together of Medical Aid for rural areas and the Medical Inspection of School children has been drawn up and is under consideration. The total cost of this scheme, by which all villages of any importance will be visited regularly by Sub-Assistant Surgeons comes to Rs. 12,000 per annum approximately.

Housing of Labourers.—There was no addition to the existing number of lodging houses but a large number of shops which could not be registered as such for various reasons, were used by labourers for residential purposes. The influx of labour into Quetta continued during the year. Labourers preferred to reside in the city instead of taking their abodes in the Labour Camps provided for them in Cantonments and in the Railway area. To avoid any chance of overcrowding effective sanitary control was exercised.

Review on rural and urban housing conditions.—A large number of permanent buildings sprang up during the year under report in the Quetta city, which were erected after being fully examined by the Medical Officer of Health. These houses have all modern amenities, viz., proper lighting, ventilation and satisfactory drainage arrangements. The temporary houses in the city were frequently inspected by the sanitary staff and it was seen that the necessary improvements were carried out from time to time.

Epidemic diseases and their prevention.—In view of the outbreak of Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in Sind, inspection posts were established at Mach and Quetta Railway stations in which the Railway authorities co-operated. All the incoming trains were inspected till the epidemics had fully died out in down country areas and the danger of infectious cases being imported into Baluchistan was over. All suspected cases were inspected and detained at Mach. A sufficiency of Anti-Cholera and Anti-Plague vaccines were kept ready in stock to meet emergencies, while vaccination was carried out on a large scale.

Due to outbreak of Cholera in Afghanistan, an inspection post was also established at Chaman. Strict supervision was exercised on all incoming persons from that country. The total number of incoming and outgoing persons inoculated against Cholera was 4,722.

Oriental Sore which appeared in an epidemic form during the year 1935 and 1936, unfortunately showed no signs of abatement. 475 cases of Oriental Sore treated in Quetta Cantonment Hospital while 469 cases were treated in the Civil Hospital, Quetta. No statistics are forthcoming in respect of the cases treated by the Private Practitioners. Preventive measures such as whitewashing of rooms, filling of cracks and holes in the walls, destruction of sandflies by spraying, the use of repellent creams by Sentries and the control of breeding places were carried out both in Cantonments and civil areas.

The Statements A, B, B (I), B (II), C, D, F and G are appended.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1938.

1 Class of dispensary.	2 Number opened on the 31st December 1937.		3 Number opened during the year.		4 Number closed during the year.		5 Number open on the last day of the year.		6 Remarks.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
I.—State-Public . . .	8	24	*2	10	24	*The Zenana Hospitals at Sibi and Fort Sandeman which were private aided were taken over by Government from 1st September 1938.
II.—State-Special . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Others . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
IV.—Local Fund . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Private aided . . .	3	..	..	..	*2	..	1	..
VI.—Private non-aided . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
VII.—Railways . . .	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5
Total . . .	18	31	2	..	2	..	18	31	

STATEMENT B.

Table showing meternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health Visitors and Trained Midwives in Rural and Urban Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1938 in Quetta-Pishin District.

Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by agency other than Government or Local and Municipal	i
Trained Visitors—Urban	1
Trained Dais—Urban	1
Trained Midwives	<i>Nil</i>

STATEMENT B (I).

Table showing service in Rural and Urban Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1938.

Rural Areas.		Urban Areas.			
District.	Vaccinators.	Medical Officers of Health.		Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.
		Holding Licens- tiate D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).			
	Males.	Whole time.	Part time.	Males.	
Quetta-Pishin	2	1	1	4	1
Sibi and Loralai.	3	1	..	2	..
Fort Sandeman	2	..	..	1	..
Kalat and Chagai	1	..	..	..	..
	8*	2	1	7	1

* Work both in Rural and Urban Areas.

STATEMENT B (II).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during the year 1938.

	Provincial Head- quarters, Hospitals and Dispensaries.			District Headquarters and Other Urban Areas.				Rural Areas.		Total.	Remarks.
	State Public.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	Private Non-aided.		
I. M. S. Officers	1	1	2	* In addition there is one Chief Medical Officer as Admini- strative Medi- cal Officer.
I. M. D. Salaried, Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
I. M. D. Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	3	..	..	5	2	..	3	5	..	18
Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	22
Nurses	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Compounders	8	..	2	19	5	..	3	16	2	55	
Women.											
Women Medical Service	..	1	1	† Also work in Urban areas.
Salaried Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Salaried Licentiate or Sub- Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dais	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	†1	5	13
Nurses	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Compounders	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

STATEMENT C.

STATE

Showing the number of In-door and Out-door patients treated in State, Province during

District.	Of what class.	In-door											
		Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	No. of beds available.		Average
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Quetta-Pishin District	..	2,926	444	245	3,615	2,844	357	279	135	23.60	153	32	81.89
2. Sibi District	..	1,205	375	221	1,891	1,498	208	145	40	17.40	84	40	37.05
3. Loralai District	..	1,167	417	210	1,794	1,509	130	136	19	6.10	48	34	50.42
4. Zhob District	..	1,442	282	64	1,788	1,492	147	109	40	12.13	99	18	38.82
5. Kalat and Chagai District.	..	1,465	164	82	1,711	1,381	130	168	32	38.65	153	31	48.60
GRAND TOTAL	..	8,295	1,682	822	10,799	8,724	972	637	266	97.88	537	155	256.69

MENT C.

Public, Local Fund and Private and Subsidised Dispensaries of the Baluchistan the year 1938.

patients.			Out-door-patients.									Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
number of patients.			Number treated.				Daily average attendance.					
			Total treated.									
Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
13.13	7.77	102.70	83,294	20,309	38,982	142,585	435.53	102.84	187.72	726.09	146,200	
11.31	6.15	54.51	75,771	25,992	43,982	145,745	385.01	126.73	217.01	723.75	147,636	
14.73	10.75	75.90	63,005	11,927	20,071	95,003	268.70	56.87	88.97	414.54	96,797	
7.60	1.61	48.03	62,772	14,401	20,123	97,296	280.17	63.14	94.75	438.06	99,084	
5.34	2.09	56.03	98,382	26,666	55,311	180,359	539.92	148.80	287.78	976.50	182,070	
52.11	28.37	337.17	383,224	99,295	178,469	660,988	1,909.33	498.38	876.23	3,283.94	671,787	

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing number of beds, number of In-door and Out-door patients and number of Surgical operations and the geographical distribution of infectious and other diseases treated in all classes of medical institutions in the Baluchistan Province during the year 1938.

	Provincial Total.		Name of District.				
	Treated.	Deaths.	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat & Chagai.
<i>Number of beds.</i>							
For Males	537	...	153	84	48	99	153
For Females	155	...	32	40	34	18	31
<i>Number of In-door patients treated.</i>							
Males	8,839	...	3,103	1,437	1,295	1,491	1,513
Females	1,960	...	512	454	499	297	198
<i>Number of Out-door patients treated.</i>							
Males	480,421	...	103,639	102,641	75,004	70,908	128,229
Females	180,667	...	38,946	43,104	19,999	26,888	52,130
Grand Total, Treated .	671,787	...	146,200	147,636	96,797	99,084	182,070
Grand Total, Deaths .	...	266	135	40	19	40	32
<i>Surgical Operations.</i>							
Total treated	14,375	...	4,194	3,364	1,742	1,759	3,316
Deaths . . . .	..	27	17	5	2	3	

STATEMENT G.

Account of invested capital of the dispensaries in Baluchistan, for the year 1938.

No.	Name of dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1939.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1939.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	80,000 0 0	{ 5,000 0 0 150 0 0	85,150 0 0	..	85,150 0 0
2	McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	32,811 12 2	..	32,811 12 2	..	32,811 12 2
3	Zenana Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	4,903 2 0	..	4,903 2 0	1,762 8 0	3,140 10 0

APPENDIX XI.

POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of Police was as under:—

	1937.		1938.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi	1,470	8,16,220	1,398	7,44,236
Zhob-Loralai	504	2,95,342	490	2,63,220

The decrease in expenditure is due to the reduction of personnel consequent on reorganization.

Additional Police.—Additional police to the extent of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, 8 Head Constables and 51 Constables were employed during the year in Quetta-Pishin and Sibi District; all of them were employed on duty connected with the Cantonment Labour Camp except for one Head Constable paid for by the Quetta S. P. C. A. The Additional Police at Shalabagh were withdrawn on the 1st December 1937. The number of Additional Police paid for by the Railway Department was 26 compared with 22 in the previous year the increase being due to the employment of an increased permanent escort for the Railway Pay Clerk.

Crime.—The following shows the number of cases dealt with by the Police:—

District.	1937		1938	
	Class I—V.	Class VI.	Class I—V.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	565	3,470	749	3,059
Sibi	62	174	93	65
Kalat	52	34	44	14
Chagai	13	87	22	76
Zhob	83	143	90	99
Loralai	55	159	60	172
Total	830	4,067	1,058	3,485

The increase in crime of classes I-V is ascribed to the seasonal invasion of Quetta by enormous number of penniless and often most undesirable persons

actually or ostensibly seeking work which was frequently not available. A similar influx of labour employed on the rebuilding of Railway quarters, etc., in Sibi caused most of the increase in Sibi.

The subjoined table gives the result of Police working during the year under report.

Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	True cases.	Con-victed.	%	Sent for trial.	Con-victed.	%	Stolen.	Recovered.	%
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1937—									
Quetta-Pishin	483	167	35	398	246	62	55,196 5 2	26,735 8 8	48
Sibi	55	15	27	38	18	47	2,567 6 6	238 3 0	9
Kalat	42	10	24	22	11	50	2,041 1 3	592 0 0	29
Chagai	13	7	54	29	26	90	793 6 0	723 8 0	91
Zhob	76	19	25	40	20	50	1,369 0 0	594 5 0	43
Loralai	51	12	24	17	13	76	3,047 11 0	1,101 7 6	36
Total	720	230	32	544	334	61	65,014 13 11	29,985 0 2	46
1938—									
Quetta-Pishin	614	196	32	386	274	71	41,638 7 10	15,121 7 5	36
Sibi	84	33	39	54	38	70	5,873 0 9	832 15 11	14
Kalat	30	10	33	15	14	93	2,267 14 0	421 5 3	19
Chagai	19	10	53	16	12	75	1,989 3 6	189 12 0	10
Zhob	79	30	38	57	32	56	5,493 9 9	1,698 6 3	31
Loralai	56	7	12	10	8	80	5,192 8 0	132 6 3	2
Total	882	286	33	538	378	70	62,454 11 10	18,396 5 1	29

Health.—The total number of men admitted into Hospital during the year 1938 was 969 as compared with 752 in the previous year.

Resignation.—There were 14 resignations during the year against 20 in 1937.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 4 and 79 respectively against 7 and 76 in 1937. The number of men dismissed was 11 against 6 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,285-10-0 were paid to 133 men.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) was 17, Moham-madans 82 and Europeans 1 as compared with 23, 76 and 1 in preceding year.

Education.—Literacy in the Force was 34 per cent. against 29·5 per cent. in 1937.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables was 3, 9 and 25 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct and discipline of the Force has been satisfactory.

Recruiting.—Recruiting was resumed early in 1938 but stopped in the last quarter on account of financial stringency. No real difficulty was experienced in obtaining the right type of men but suitable local men are difficult to obtain.

APPENDIX XII.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 874.43 against 839.68 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was six thousand four hundred and fifty-five against six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven in the previous year.

The table below gives the figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts for the year under report :—

Name of Jail.		Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
1	Central Jail, Mach	476.82	40.26	10.31	2.16
2	District Jail, Sibi	104.11	55.83	2.80	2.69
3	District Jail, Quetta	67.51	50.56	.62	.92
4	Kalat District	2.48	57.16	..	..
5	Sibi Do.	56.13	40.85	..	..
6	Quetta-Pishin District	34.71	92.47	.06	.17
7	Chagai District	7.08	26.69	..	..
8	Zhob District	31.25	62.25	.55	1.76
9	Loralai District	94.34	40.22	1.66	1.76
Total for 1938		874.43	51.81	16.00	1.83
Total for 1937		839.68	46.28	14.84	1.77

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,64,202-5-0 against 1,58,086 in the preceding year, the cost per head being 159.39 against 188.27 in the previous year.

There were 16 deaths during the year under report against 9 in the past year. On the whole the health of the prisoners was good.

The discipline maintained in all the Jails during the year was satisfactory. The factories which are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach are manufacturing Durris (plan, striped, granite pattern, floral and tapestry), dasuti and garash duster, newars of all sorts, silk, cotton, woollen materials, furniture, etc. The Durri shed referred to in the previous report has not yet been constructed owing to lack of funds.

It was decided during the year under report that the 10 per cent. profit charged on jail made articles will not be levied in future on articles sold to the Civil Government Offices in Baluchistan and a regular notice to this effect was given to all concerned. The factory account showed a loss of Rs. 4,974 against Rs. 8,231 in the preceding year.

District Jail, Quetta is under construction and it is hoped that it will be ready by the end of the year 1940.

The garden attached to the Sibi Jail and previously borne on the books of the Sibi Bazar fund was transferred to the Jail Department in December 1938.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

1. *Kalat State.*

General and Political.—1. (a) His Highness the Khan of Kalat accompanied by some State officers made an extensive tour in Jhallawan and Mekran during October and November 1938. He abolished unconditionally the old taxes known as Zar-i-Shah and Sar-Zar which were levied on Mekran. The total realisations on account of these taxes amounted to about Rs. 11,000 of which Rs. 6,000 was the share of the State, and the remaining amount went to the Gichkis of Mekran.

(b) His Highness the Khan of Kalat accompanied by Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and personal staff visited Delhi from 8th February to 9th March 1939.

2. (a) In June 1938 the headquarters of Imperial Airways were transferred from Gwadur to Jiwani. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Resident visited Jiwani in September 1938.

(b) In December 1938 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General also made a tour through the Mulla Pass and returned to Sibi *via* Kachhi. He was accompanied by Agha Abdul Karim Khan, the younger brother of His Highness.

3. The question of a successor to the late Sardar Rasul-Bakhsh Zarakzai was referred to the Council of State and in accordance with their award the deceased's minor son Mir Doda Khan was appointed to be the Zarakzai Sardar under the guardianship of his uncle Mir Nauroz Khan.

4. Sardar Yakub Khan, Kurd, tendered his resignation of his own free will and abdicated in favour of his younger brother Mir Dinar Khan. The matter was placed before the Council of State and on their recommendation Mir Dinar Khan was made Sardar of the tribe, the appointment being approved by the Local Government.

5. The Naib of the Nausherwani Chief at Gorjak established a Post at Malech Bund in Mashkai Niabat of the Kalat State for the purpose of collecting Sung from the caravans passing to and from Pasni. The Naib was subsequently sent to the Political Agent in Kalat, who after issuing necessary instructions permitted him to return to Kharan.

6. In May 1938 certain Qambranis of Kharan made an attack in Kharan illaqa and looting property consisting of cattle, arms, etc., migrated to Kalat territory. On receipt of this news the Kalat State authorities took immediate measures to prevent the Qambranis from committing further raids in Kharan. The looted property was subsequently restored to the Kharan Chief through the Political Agent in Kalat.

7. On receipt of information in November 1938 from the Political Agent in Kalat of the murder of a Survey Officer in Dadu District, Sind, orders were issued for the arrest of the dacoit Suleman and his party, who were alleged to have entered the State territory near Wadh illaqa. Kalat officials and others arrested the offenders headed by Suleman and they were lodged in the Central Jail at Mach.

8. On the 31st January 1939 the mail steamship "Bankora" of the British India Steam Navigation Company anchored for the first time at the Jiwani port in Mekran landing 59 passengers consisting of labourers of Herman Mohatta & Co., who had obtained a building contract at the Jiwani Marine base.

9. During the year under report the work of constructing Officers Bungalows, official residential quarters, school and hospital buildings at Kalat was taken in hand and continued throughout the year.

10. *Financial Review.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources including subsidies, quit rents and revenue from Mekran amounted to Rs. 14,79,991 and the total expenditure to Rs. 13,63,788. There was a surplus balance of Rs. 1,16,203 at the end of the year.

The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, Rs. 27,61,900. Of this amount Rs. 24,61,900 are invested in Government loans and Rs. 3,00,000 in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Company. In addition to the above, the State holds Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 41,50,000 of the year 1865 yielding a fixed interest of Rs. 1,45,250 per annum.

11. *Legislation.*—424 criminal and civil cases including 13 appeals were decided during the year by the Wazir-i-Azam and 635 were decided by the Naib Wazirs Kachhi, Jallawan, Sarawan and Mekran.

These cases were, as usual, decided by jirga, arbitration, Shariat or compromise.

The total number of convicts and undertrial prisoners confined in the Kalat State Jails and in the various Niabat Lockups including Mekran was 303 and 153 respectively.

Administration of land and water.

12. (a) *Weather and Crops.*—The Agricultural outlook did not promise well as in the early part of the year, cultivation had been adversely affected by drought in Kachhi and Mekran. The Kharif crop was sown in a very small area owing to the failure of summer rains and even this scanty sowing dried up later on account of great heat. Drinking water was scarce till about the middle of December 1938 when good rain fell in almost all parts of the State. The Rabi crops were sown in big areas in Sarawan, Jhallawan and Mekran and some places in Kachhi. Towards the latter part of the year, abnormally heavy rains and consequent floods in the whole of the State territory resulted in causing damage to the standing crops in several places. The Kachhi plain was greatly benefitted and the inhabitants who had abandoned their lands for want of rains and migrated to Sind in large numbers, returned to their homes and were engaged in preparing their fields for cultivation. Such abundance of water for irrigation and drinking purposes has not been witnessed for many years. It is expected that the next Rabi harvest will prosper and grazing will be plentiful for the livestock.

The rates rose during the latter part of the year and famine conditions were felt in Makran and Kachhi. The actual collections on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,72,027 as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 3,50,400.

The Agricultural Farm which was started at Gandawa last year is doing well. In addition to this another Farm of 200 acres was started at Sariat in Mastung Niabat. The winter rains adversely affected the wheat crop but the silt, improved the land and the next crop, it is expected, will prosper.

In order to improve the State gardens, trained Mukadams of the Lyallpur Agricultural College have been posted at Khozdar and Turbat.

(b) *Irrigation.*—As a result of heavy and continuous rains in the latter part of the year most of the Gandas in Kachhi were seriously damaged by flood water. Prompt measures were however taken and repairs were carried out to the Gandas and the flood was saved from running to waste. The Nari river and other streams in Kachhi brought much water by which adequate areas of lands were irrigated.

The Khanwah-Lahri scheme continued functioning. The Lehri river brought down water in varying quantities on account of heavy rains and no trouble was experienced.

13. *Trade.*—The income on account of the Customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 3,08,807 as against Rs. 3,02,791 of the last year.

14. *Communications.*—The rains which fell in the latter part of the year badly damaged the roads, some of which were altogether washed away. During the year under report a total sum of Rs. 41,342 has been spent on these roads under the supervision of three Sub-overseers appointed for the purpose.

15. *Public Health*.—The State maintains the following hospitals :—

Name of Division.	Name of Hospital.
Sarawan.	Kalat.
Jhallawan.	Khozdar, Surab and Mashkai.
Kachhi.	Bhag, Lehri and Gandawa.
Mekran.	Turbat and Pasni.

In addition to these, there are Hospitals at Mastung, Panjgur and Mand which are maintained by Provincial Revenues and a Church Mission Dispensary at Mastung Road which generally moves down to Dhadar for the winter months.

The State contributes a sum of Rs. 1,500 annually towards the maintenance of the last named Mission Dispensary.

During the year under report small-pox broke out in Surab, Mashkai and Pasni. It proved serious in Pasni where a segregation Camp was arranged and the inhabitants were vaccinated.

16. *Kalat State Force*.—The strength of the Kalat State Force as it stood on 31st March 1939 was 300 as against 267 of the last year. In addition to this a Police Force was enlisted consisting of 100 men in all. The Force remained under the personal charge of His Highness the Khan and was posted on general duty at various important stations in the State. The total expenditure on the maintenance of this Force amounted to Rs. 1,88,971 during the year under report. The number of Levy Force on the 31st March 1939 was 378.

17. *Education*.—The number of schools which had been increasing since 1933-34 remained during the year under report the same as in the year preceding viz., 22. The number of students rose from 1,900 to 2,050.

A new primary school was started at village Mithri by the Raisani Sardar.

18. *Physical Exercise and games*.—Special attention is paid to exercises and games in almost all the schools of the State. The Ahmad Yar High School, won the football Harper Challenge Cup this year.

19. *Scholarships*.—In order to popularise education scholarships were awarded in many deserving cases. These amounted to Rs. 8,121. No school fees are charged and the books are supplied free of cost.

20. *Stud and Exhibition*.—The Kalat State stud remained free from any epidemic disease. On the occasion of Sibi Horse and Cattle show for the year 1938-39, the Stud horses won stakes. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 10,861 during the year.

At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Kalat State bulls and cows of Nari breed were sent to take part in the All-India Show held at Delhi in February last. The animals won a challenge cup and cash prizes.

Mekran Levy Corps.

Discipline.—The discipline and morale of the Mekran Levy Corps remained at a high standard during the year.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps at the close of the year was 12 Indian Officers and 442 other ranks. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits from the tribes enlisted in the Corps.

Detachment.—The health of the men was generally satisfactory throughout the year.

Training.—Great attention has been paid to Musketry with good results.

All ranks have now good knowledge of infantry tactics.

General.—The work of patrolling from the Frontier Posts was exceptionally heavy this year, earlier in the year owing to repeated violations of the frontier by Iranian troops in the Kastag area, and later on account of the disturbances in Iran consequent on the campaign of disarmament against the tribes. The influx of Iranians was far above the average, necessitating constant watch by Post Commanders. On two occasions parties of Nizamis were surrounded and arrested in British territory. The circumstances in which both encirclement and capture of armed and definitely hostile bodies of regular troops were effected reflects great credit on the Indian Officers and men concerned.

APPENDIX XIV.

Lasbela State.

General and Political.—The administration of the State was carried on by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh Khan upto and for 21st March 1939 assisted by an Advisory Council. The Jam Sahib was invested with full powers on the 22nd March 1939.

Two half brothers of the Jam Sahib died of pneumonia on the 13th February 1939 and 22nd February 1939.

Haji Murad Ali Khan son of Jam Ali Khan died on the 5th January 1939.

2. Colonel Sir Arthur Parsons, the Resident, accompanied by Major C. G. N. Edwards, Political Agent in Kalat and Mrs. Edwards and the Secretary and Personal Indian Assistant visited Bela in the 3rd week of March 1939 in connection with the installation of the Jam Sahib.

3. *Administration of lands.*—There was no change in land taxation. The Revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 56,817 against Rs. 65,000 last year, and it was realised in full without the necessity of coercive measures.

4. *Criminal Justice, Legislation and Protection.*—The number of Criminal cases of all descriptions amounted to 632 which included 79 from the last year. Of these 495 were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a balance of 137.

5. These cases involved the arrest of 606 men of whom 111 were found guilty and convicted, 493 released while the remaining 2 were placed on the list of under-trials. During the year under report, 16 cases related to murder, and 23 to adultery. The majority of other cases were petty thefts, etc.

6. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 5,990-15-6 *plus* a sum of Rs. 7,601-14-8 which was left outstanding since the last year. Out of this total of Rs. 13,592-14-2 a sum of Rs. 4,079-2-10 was realised in cash and Rs. 1,550 were written off and Rs. 50 represented the amount in lieu of which sentences of imprisonment were served, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,913-11-4 to be collected.

7. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,823-2-0 of which property worth Rs. 2,611-8-0 was recovered against Rs. 4,653-14-0 in the preceding year.

8. There were 10 prisoners in the Bela Jail at the close of the year against 19 last year.

9. The Jam Sahib was pleased to announce the following remissions in sentences of imprisonment and fines :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fine remitted in case of 6 prisoners	858	5	2
	Years Months.		
Sentences remitted in case of 1 person	4	10	

10. *Military Forces.*—The Lassi (Local) army consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State. The Force performed its duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 24,363 against Rs. 25,261 last year.

11. The State Levies, who are entrusted with the duties of the police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also performed the duties of village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

12. *Production and distribution. Weather and crops.*—Owing to good rain there was no decrease in the produce of crops but on account of low prices locally and in adjacent areas, the income was not substantial.

13. *Wages and labour.*—There was no change in the rates of Wages and Labour during the year.

14. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Export consisted chiefly of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, coriander, saddlebags, Gugal and Jowar. Wool and Ghee are generally supplied from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The Chief imports are cloth, rice, kerosine oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarfpalms leaves and ropes.

15. The duty collected amounted to Rs. 1,95,940 against Rs. 2,03,320 in the preceding year.

16. *Mines and Minerals.*—There are no mines in the State. Endeavours are being made by Indian Oil Concessions Company; and Burmah Oil Company's geologists to explore certain parts of the State.

17. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,35,603-12-4 against Rs. 3,62,846-9-0 in the preceding year. The expenditure including Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,18,568-12-1 against Rs. 3,41,907. The reserve fund stood at Rs. 4,83,200.

18. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains three Civil dispensaries at Bela, Uthal and Ormara, the latter incharge of an experienced compounder. The Dispensary at Bela has a small indoor patient Ward for males and also a midwife and a female Ward.

19. There was a fairly large number of cases of measles during the year resulting in a few deaths. There was no case of plague.

20. *Education.*—The State maintains one middle, one upper and two lower primary schools at Bela, Ormara, Uthal and Sonmiani respectively. Besides the above 7 new lower primary schools have been opened in different parts of the State.

The total number of boys on the roll on 31-3-1939 was 274 as under against 337 last year :—

Bela	103
Ormara	109
Uthal	29
Sonmiani	33

21. The Khoja Community's School at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

22. The cost of maintenance of the State schools amounted to Rs. 5,415-14-11 against Rs. 4,038 in the last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1938-39 with corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Gross Demand.</i>			
(a) Arrears for previous year . . .	76,028	1,62,133	+ 86,105
(b) Current year's demand . . .	13,85,520	12,99,630	—85,890
Total . . .	14,61,548	14,61,763	+215
<i>II.—Collections.</i>			
(a) Arrears for previous year . . .	29,244	52,786	+23,542
(b) Current year's demand . . .	11,64,465	10,53,316	1,11,149
Total . . .	11,93,709	11,06,102	—87,607
<i>III.—Amounts not recovered.</i>			
(a) Remissions	56,056	1,45,115	+89,059
(b) Malikana	38,346	33,868	—4,478
(c) Suspensions	26,758	21,369	—5,389
(d) Grain and cash allowances . . .	12,249	12,244	—5
(e) Arrears	1,35,375	1,43,160	+7,785
(f) Miscellaneous	419	972	+553
Total . . .	2,69,203	3,56,728	+87,525

This table includes the sum of Rs. 1,520 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1938-39 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the result exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1937-38 (increase + decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	—28,072	—26,391
2. Sibi	+88,688	+917
3. Loralai	—41,747	—39,390
4. Zhob	+6,320	—3,641
5. Chagai	—23,857	—17,941
6. Bolan	—1,117	—1,162
Total	+215	—87,608

APPENDIX III.

Following are the details of remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1938-39 :

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	186	..
Sibi	Nasirabad	1,44,144	13,400
	Shahrigh	12	..
	Sibi	176	..
Loralai	Barkhan	54	..
	Duki	474	3,903
	Sinjawi	24	..
Zhob	Fort Sandeman . . . . .	..	2,850
	Hindubagh . . . . .	..	1,216
Chagai	Killa Saifulla . . . . .	..	..
	.. . . .	45	..
Total		1,45,115	21,369

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta	3 15 0	3 5 0
2. Chaman	3 6 0	2 10 0
3. Shorarud	3 7 0	3 0 0
4. Pishin	3 9 0	3 3 6
5. Sibi	{ 3 1 0 to 3 8 6 }	{ 2 0 6 to 2 11 0 }
6. Shahrigh	2 12 0	2 6 0
7. Kohlu	2 11 0	2 1 0
8. Bori	2 13 6	2 4 1
9. Barkhan	2 4 6	2 0 0
10. Duki	2 11 9	2 4 9
11. Sinjawi	3 2 6	2 10 3
12. Musakhel	2 0 0	2 12 0
13. Fort Sandeman	2 14 0	2 14 0
14. Hindubagh	3 3 0	2 12 0
15. Killa Saifulla	2 12 0	2 8 0
16. Nushki	3 6 0	2 12 0
17. Dalbandin	3 1 0	3 0 0
18. Bolan	3 4 6	3 4 6

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1938 (per rupee).			March 1939 (per rupee).		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
<i>Wheat.</i>						
1. Quetta.	0	8	8	0	10	5
2. Loralai.	0	14	0	0	13	0
3. Fort Sandeman	0	12	0	0	10	3
4. Nushki.	0	14	0	0	12	0
<i>Millet (Jowari).</i>						
5. Sibi	0	13	15	0	17	12½

APPENDIX VI.**Rainfall in inches.**

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Quetta	8.02	7.79	13.35	9.81
Sibi	4.76	3.70	4.35	2.92
Harnai	10.72	11.85	19.90	11.80
Loralai	7.97	7.73	9.26	7.96
Fort Sandeman	10.69	15.56	12.81	9.17
Nushki	4.78	4.76	9.43	7.53
Mach	4.61	4.65	7.34	9.32

APPENDIX VII.

Total advances actually made during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 25,830 as compared with Rs. 52,640 in the preceding year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Varia- tions increase + decrease —.
	1937-38.	1938-39	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Quetta-Pishin	6,100	2,500	2,100	2,500	8,200	2,500	—5,700
2. Sibi	2,300	..	9,450	..	11,750	..	—11,750
3. Loralai	17,000	3,600	4,330	6,200	21,330	9,800	—11,530
4. Zhob	3,250	2,600	3,410	4,000	6,660	6,600	—60
5. Chagai	1,500	3,250	2,800	3,250	4,300	6,500	+2,200
6. Kalat	150	230	250	200	400	430	+30
Total	30,300	12,180	22,340	13,650	52,640	25,830	—26,810

APPENDIX VIII.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1938-39.

Sl. No. (1)	Name of Funds. (2)	Opening balance. (3)		Receipts. (4)		Total. (5)		Expenditure. (6)		Closing balance. (7)		Remarks. (8)
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	*1,36,373	4 11	†14,71,106	6 10	16,07,479	11 9	14,08,333	6 4	†1,98,846	5 5	* Includes Rs. 89,527-7-5 and †Rs. 1,02,555-9-9 at Provident Fund and Security Deposits.
	Total Municipal Fund .	1,36,373	4 11	†14,71,106	6 10	16,07,479	11 9	14,08,333	6 4	1,98,846	5 5	† Includes Rs. 3,10,000 in-vestment en-cashed.
1	Pishin Sadder and District Bazar Fund.	1,71,914	9 1	2,62,225	2 6	4,34,139	11 7	3,39,237	14 0	94,901	13 7	§ These figures are the latest though they do not agree with those shown in last year's statement.
	Sibi District Bazar Fund	\$30,254	4 4	85,136	0 3	1,15,390	4 7	67,988	14 0	47,401	6 7	
	Loralai Bazar Fund	18,633	0 8	57,050	11 6	75,683	12 2	40,517	14 0	35,165	14 2	
	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund .	18,519	11 8	90,200	4 0	1,08,719	15 8	90,742	11 6	17,977	4 2	
5	Nushki Bazar Fund	7,850	13 4	(a) 15,566	15 9	23,417	13 1	10,659	8 10	12,758	4 3	
6	Nasirabad Bazar Fund .	2,056	5 6	4,617	12 0	6,674	1 6	3,474	1 0	3,200	0 6	
7	Bolan Bazar Fund	1,126	11 6	4,187	10 0	5,314	5 6	3,925	0 0	1,389	5 6	(a) Includes Rs. 2,700 invest-ments enes hed.
	Total Bazar Fund .	2,50,355	8 1	5,18,984	8 0	7,69,340	0 1	5,56,545	15 4	2,12,794	0 9	

The figures in column 7 (Closing balance) do not include the following amounts invested by these funds:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pishin Sadder and District Bazar Fund	5,77,823	0	0
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund	55,300	0	0
3. Loralai Baza Fund	29,515	8	11
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	52,243	12	0
5. Nushki Bazar Fund	8,463	12	0
6. Bolan Bazar Fund	16,173	10	8

The Quetta Municipal Fund and the Nasirabad Bazar Fund have no investments.

APPENDIX IX.

Serious offences committed in the year 1938.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.							Remarks.	
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1937.		
Rioting, 147—148	41	1	7	1	..	..	14	50	15
Murder, 302	22	57	61	60	4	..	144	204	229
Murder, attempt, 307	14	25	35	17	..	..	69	91	213
Culpable homicide, 304 . . . . .	..	8	4	4	..	..	44	16	27
Suicide, attempt, 309 . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	3	13
Hurt with aggravation, 325, 331 and 333.	427	34	38	91	..	..	631	590	672
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	26	24	6	8	..	..	84	64	105
Rape, 376	9	..	3	3	1	..	26	16	39
Un-natural offences, 377	3	2	4	..	..	1	15	10	29
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	269	413	363	60	20	7	1,366	1,132	2,858
Robbery, 392—394	38	25	27	9	3	..	102	102	72
Dacoity with murder, 396 . . . . .	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	5	5
Dacoity, other cases, 395—397, 400 to 402.	..	2	..	..	..	2	27	4	54

APPENDIX IX—*contd.*Serious offences committed in the year 1938—*contd.*

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.							Remarks.	
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1938.		
							Total 1937.		
								Total 1936.	
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414 .	26	13	3	1	..	2	45	48	64
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	85	24	..	126	..	..	235	302	490
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460.	..	8	15	4	..	..	27	7	8
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	365	13	6	14	1	..	399	497	511
Adultery, 497	16	51	94	..	..	..	161	53	290
Abduction, 498	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	71	213
Total 1938 .	1,364	700	669	400	32	12	3,177	..	..
Total 1937 .	1,462	1,016	597	341	35	26	..	3,507	..
Total 1936 .	1,442	2,826	971	581	71	16	..	..	5,907

NOTE.—This statement includes the number of offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX X.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under Judicial proceedings in 1938.

	CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES AND APPEALS.				CRIMINAL CASES AND APPEALS.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
Pending from the previous year.	792	87	47	17	528	32
Instituted during the year	(a) 3,395	(b) 345	134	131	8,776	121
Total	4,187	432	181	148	9,304	153
Disposed of during the year.	3,547	384	126	117	8,093	127
Transferred to Jirga Register.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year.	640	48	55	31	1,211	26

(a) This includes 229 cases revived during the year.
 (b) " 9 " "

APPENDIX

Imperial Return No.

(Figures in columns 2 to

Name of District.	Country spirits.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].			Total of columns 5, 14 and 17.	Receipts from spirits including spirits and medicinal spirits.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.		License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Permit fees on denatured spirits.
1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21A
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	1,09,322	1,800	35,997	1,47,119	...	518	518	2,054	8,332	10,386	1,58,023	100	...	1,625
Sibi	80,039	...	4,945	24,984	...	...	...	...	311	311	25,295	...	...	169
Loralai	10,707	...	4,594	16,301	...	...	...	...	432	432	16,733	...	...	131
Zhob	9,490	...	4,758	14,334	...	...	...	...	741	741	14,984	...	...	33
Chagai	5,320	...	1,334	6,554	...	...	...	...	90	90	6,644	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	3,070	...	1,252	4,322	...	...	...	...	188	188	4,510	...	...	...
Total Whole Baluchistan	1,87,948	1,800	52,875	2,12,523	...	518	518	2,054	10,064	12,148	2,25,159	100	...	1,955
Add on account of—														
(1) Sale proceeds of Exotica, opium supplied to Kalat State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Duty credited by other provinces by book adjustment.	...	...	...	...	28,814	...	28,814	52,304	...	52,304	81,118	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,87,948	1,800	52,875	2,12,523	28,814	518	29,332	54,358	10,064	64,422	3,06,307	100	...	1,955
Total of previous year.	1,68,186	1,800	70,338	2,38,312	33,642	152	33,674	59,599	11,688	71,289	3,43,274	75	5	5

Note.—Columns not required.

XI.

I.—Revenue for 1938-39.

43 and 47 are Gross).

Commercial denatured wines.		Sale proceeds of excise opium		Opium.				Hemp drugs.						Deduct—from column 48.		Total net Excise revenue in the year.		
Vend fees on denatured spirits.	Total of columns 20 to 21B.	Cost price.	Duty.	Licence fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists permits.]	Total receipts from opium.	Sale proceeds.					Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.		Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.
21B	20-21B	24	25	27	28	29	33	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Bhang.	Licence fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Bhang & Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	40	41	43	47		48	49	50
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
475	2,200	5,621	11,899	6,648	10	24,176	263	240	15,881	...	18,385	300	3	2,01,068	...	...	2,01,089	
95	264	1,059	2,241	1,257	...	4,557	36,934	360	3,704	4	41,022	110	5	71,253	...	...	71,353	
100	231	828	1,753	2,244	...	4,824	77	..	3,631	...	2,768	...	3	23,498	...	...	23,499	
75	108	558	1,182	1,496	...	3,236	34	.	1,954	.	2,018	5	9	20,380	...	...	20,380	
...	...	213	446	372	...	1,032	12	...	623	...	635	...	...	8,311	...	...	8,311	
...	...	300	626	240	...	1,166	16	...	519	...	535	44	3	6,258	...	...	6,258	
745	2,803	8,578	18,148	12,287	10	38,993	37,336	620	25,342	4	63,308	459	23	3,30,769	20	35,156	3,65,591	
..	...	1,059	2,241	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,118	...	...	81,118	
745	2,803	9,637	20,389	12,287	10	42,393	37,336	620	25,343	4	63,308	459	23	4,15,187	20	35,156	3,80,009	
915	990	9,123	19,038	16,097	65	44,320	35,505	280	37,264	6	68,055	347	...	4,51,986	...	39,065	4,12,931	

for Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX XII.

Imperial Return II.

Expenditure for 1938-39 for Baluchistan District.

	Total for 1938-39.			Total for previous year. 1937-38.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1. Pay of officers and establishment	19,788	13	0	21,947
2. Allowances other than rewards	5,225	12	0	6,373
3. Contingencies and special charges other than rewards	903	13	9	1,410
4. Rewards				5
5. Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department	9,240	0	0	9,330
Total	35,158	6	9	39,065

APPENDIX XIII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division and District.	Manu- facture of liquor— Number of—	Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors— Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—
	Government distillery.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactur- ed in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
1. Quetta-Pishin	1	..	5	..	..	..	8
2. Sibi. . . . .	..	2	..	2	3	2	17
3. Loralai . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
4. Zhob . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
5. Chagai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Bolan and Kaohhi Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	3	8	2	3	2	38
Total of previous year .	1	3	8	2	3	2	39

N. B.— Columns not required for

XIII.

Shops and Licenses.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of—							Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—			Retail licenses— Number for sale of—	
Foreign liquor to be consumed on premises & on & off premises.	Foreign liquor to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medicated purposes only. (Ordinary druggists permits.)	Morphia. (Druggists' permits.)
22	23	24	25	26	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
1	10	10	18	2	3	22	7	7	7	2	..
..	4	..	..	2	..	3	11	13	13	..	..
..	3	1	2	2	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	3	1	2	1	..	4	3	3	3	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
1	24	12	22	8	3	33	30	32	32	2	..
1	22	14	26	8	2	42	31	34	34	2	1

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Country Spirits.					
	Issues in Imperial gallons.			Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
	At strength of 10 U. P.	At strength of 20 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
1. Quetta-Pishin .	15,993	145	14,509·7	7 8	1 11 0	10 13 to 13 5
2. Sibi . . .	3,297	...	2,967·3	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	1 11 0	9 3 to 13 5
3. Loralai . . .	1,530	60	1,425	7 8	1 11 0	10 13 to 13 5
4. Zhob . . .	1,352	...	1,216·8	7 8	1 11 0	10 13 to 13 5
Chagai . . .	756	...	680·4	7 8	1 11 0	10 13 to 13 5
Bolan, Kachhi and Nushki Railway District.	491	...	441·9	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	1 11 0	9 3 to 13 5
Total .	23,419	205	21,241·1	4 13 & 7 8	1 11 0	9 3 to 13 5
Total of previous year.	24,677	660	22,737·30	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	1 11 6	9 3 to 13 5

NOTE.—Columns not required for

(a) For shops in Nasirabad

(b) Includes 980 gallons

XIV.

of Duties and Prices, 1938-39.

Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.	
Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.		Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,350	1,312	38,592	2,996	41,058	5,388	15
106	24	614	67	445	314	...
352	54	1,765	162	2,138	395	...
421	76	3,223	93	2,639	218	...
8	1	196	14	34	...	...
36	2	109	36	211	...	...
5,273	1,469	44,499	(b) 3,368	46,525	6,315	15
5,127	1,581	43,010	4,583	49,616	5,167	

Baluchistan have been omitted.

Sub-Division and Bellput.

Rum supplied to troops.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers of other opium (c. o.) Punjab, grown, Punjab Hill States, & Malwa.)	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Opium and Ch	
			Cost price.	Duty.			Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.			Rs. A.
1. Quetta-Pishin.	292		19 4	40 12	100		504	12 0
2. Sibi	55		19 4	40 12	100		107	12 0
3. Loralai	43		19 4	40 12	100		56	12 0
4. Zhob	29		19 4	40 12	100		58	12 0
5. Chagai	11		19 4	40 12	100		11	12 0
6. Bolan, Kachhi and Nushki Railway District.	15		19 4	40 12	100		23	12 0
Total	445		19 4	40 12	100		(c) 759	12 0
Total of previous year.	411		19 7	40 9	100		1,025	7 0

(c) Excludes 158 seers of

XIV—concl'd.**of Duties and Prices, 1938-39—concl'd.**

other drugs.

area.		Bhang.				Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz and gra.
Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.		Re.	Re.	Rs. A.	oz.
40	90	139	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	337	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	32	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	63	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	10	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	14	1	1	2 8	...
40	90	565	1	1	2 8	...
20	65	336	1	1	5 to 6	6 8 oz.

supplied to Kalat State.

APPENDIX XV.

Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.								
	Duty-paid.						In bond.		Duty free.
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		Total.		From Punjab.	From Sindh.	From United Provinces.
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bulk gallons.	Rs.	L. P. gallons.	Rs.	Bulk gallons.	Rs.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	L. P. gallons.
Beer	38,418·7	28,814	..	..	38,418·7	28,814	..	..	..
Indian made Foreign Spirit .	L. P. gallons. 274·2	4,799	2,714·6	47,505	L. P. gallons. 2,988·8	52,304	..	..	..
Charas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 14 7	..	..
Shang . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 20 0	..
Rectified spirit . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Total (Beer in bulk gallons) .	38,418·7	28,814	..	..	38,418·7	81,118	22 14 7	15 20 0	
Liquor in L. P. Gallons	274·2	4,799	2,714·6	47,505	2,988·8				

APPENDIX XVI.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1938-

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Country spirit.	
					Distillery area.	
1	2		3		4	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
<i>Baluchistan.</i>						
Quetta-Pishin . . .	19.5	5,200.5	60,272	87,269	6.5	1,040.1
Sibi . . . . .	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	230
Loralai . . . . .	..	7,725	..	86,087	..	1,881.25
Zhob . . . . .	..	10,315	..	57,693	..	3,438.33
Chagai . . . . .	..	16,623	..	24,224	..	6,540.70
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway.	..	358	..	4,688	..	119.66
Total	19.5	46,940.5	60,272	3,48,012	6.5	1,235.28
Total of previous year	19.5	46,940.5	60,272	3,48,012	6.5	1,203.6

NOTE.—Columns not required for

XVI.

Return V.

39.

of square miles per shop.						No. of shops per 10,000 of population.			
Opium.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit.	Opium.		
						Distillery area.			
5		6		7		8	9		
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
9·8	1,040·1	9·8	1,040·1	9·8	1,040·1	0·50	0·57	0·33	0·57
..	356	..	301	..	301	..	1·93	..	1·25
..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	0·46	..	0·46
..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	0·52	..	0·52
..	6,540·70	..	6,540·70	..	6,540·70	..	1·24	..	1·24
..	179·0	..	179·0	..	179·0	..	6·40	..	4·27
9·8	1,564·68	9·8	1,466·89	9·8	1,466·89	0·50	1·09	0·33	0·86
9·8	1,514·21	9·8	1,380·6	9·8	1,380·6	0·50	1·12	0·33	0·89

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1938-

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation						
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distil- lery area).	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (dis- tillery area).						
									Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.				
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.											
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
<i>Baluchistan— conold.</i>															
Quetta-Pishin .	0.33	0.57	0.33	0.57	10.9	0.19	0.34	0.09	7.50	2.48	9.98				
Sibi . . . .	..	1.7	..	1.7	3.75	0.06	0.12	0.38	(a) 7.50 4.80 (b)	1.66	(a) 9.16 6.46 (b)			
Loralai . . . .	..	0.46	..	0.46	1.77	0.05	0.06	0.03	7.50	3.21	10.71			
Zho . . . . .	..	0.52	..	0.52	2.32	0.05	0.09	0.05	7.50	3.51	11.14			
Chagai . . . .	..	1.24	..	1.24	3.17	0.05	0.05	0.03	7.50	1.0	8.50			
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway.	..	4.27	..	4.27	8.42	0.33	0.48	0.29	(a) 7.50 4.80 (b)	2.60	(a) 10.1 7.40 (b)				
Total	0.33	0.92	0.33	0.92	5.79	0.11	0.22	0.16	(a)7.50 (b)4.80	2.49	(a)9.99 (b)7.29				
Total of previous year.	0.33	0.97	0.33	0.97	6.21	0.10	0.25	0.08	(a)7.50 (b)4.80	3.09	(a)10.59 (b)7.89				

(a) All areas except Nasirabad and Bellput.

(b) Nasirabad and Bellput.

N.B.—Columns not required for Baluchistan have been omitted.

XVI—concl'd.

Return V—concl'd.

39—concl'd.

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.		Charas.			Bhang.		Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Total.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
40·75	22·76	63·51	10	10	40	31·51	71·51	1	1	1·36
40·75	22·85	63·60	10	10	40	34·62	74·62	1	1	0·81
40·75	52·19	92·94	10	10	40	46·98	86·98	1	1	0·27
40·75	51·59	92·34	10	10	40	34·20	74·20	1	1	0·35
40·75	33·81	74·56	10	10	40	28·36	68·36	1	1	0·35
40·75	16·00	56·75	10	10	40	22·57	62·57	1	1	1·33
40·75	27·54	68·29	10	10	40	33·39	73·39	1	1	1·02
40·56	39·17	79·73	10	10	20	36·36	56·36	1	1	1·11

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumptions of foreign spirits and

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and													
	Sold under													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
	2	Imported.				Made in India.		9	Imported.				Made in India.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	No. of licences.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirits.	Beer.	No. of licences.	Wines.	Spirits other than wine.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.
1. Quetta-Pishin . .	10	1,065	3,271	27	7,352	1,709	5,986	1	6	100	922	237	23	1,288
2. Sibi	4	24	95	..	1,540	64	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Loralai . . .	3	54	811	2	847	141	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zhob	3	76	350	4	1,199	91	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chagai . . .	2	1	8	..	197	14	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2	1	24	..	39	30	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1938-39 .	24	1,221	4,059	33	10,174	2,139	7,479	1	6	100	922	237	23	1,288
Total for 1937-38 .	22	1,401	4,076	6	8,644	1,975	7,219	1	3	122	876	244	21	1,094

XVIII.

Statement "B".

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1938-39.

fermented liquors.													
shop licenses.													
Sold at railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under other sorts of licenses, viz., Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens, Associated Bar licenses.						
No. of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		No. of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.	
	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and Spirit.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	..	..	..	2	..	3	30	42	425	11,326	669	250	19,239
2	..	11	..	74	3	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	416	21	..	1,093
1	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	10	946	2	..	1,411
..
1	1	12	..	70	6	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	23	..	148	9	219	37	42	460	12,688	692	250	21,743
5	1	30	2	186	13	206	43	49	456	12,338	1,067	340	26,569

APPENDICES XIX to XXI are blank.

APPENDIX XXIII.

TABLE II.

Summary of results of preventive Inoculation in the Province/State of Baluchistan during the year 1938-39.

Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Source of Product.	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks.	Number of animals died un inoculated in course of outbreaks.		Number of animals inoculated.		Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.
					Bovines.	Others.	Bovines.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anthrax	Serum alone	5	I. I. V. R. . Mukteswar.	5	..	178	..	909	11
Black-Quarter	Do. .	1	Do. .	1	2	..	62	..	..
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	Sub-Cut. .	1	Pleuro Fluid of sick animal	1	..	2	..	225	..
Total .	..	7	..	7	2	180	62	1,134	11

APPENDIX XXIV.

TABLE III.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1938-39.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons employed.	No. of in-patients treated during the year.				No. of out-patients treated during the year.				Grand Total of in & out- patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensaries.	Castration performed.			
			Hqulnes.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Hqulnes.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.			Hqulnes.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin	2	3	49	23	19	91	1,484	907	5,579	7,970	8,061	1,858	15	1	9	25
Sibi	2	2	33	36	5	74	2,078	1,956	1,796	5,830	5,904	471	43	116	99	258
Loralai	3	4	46	31	10	87	1,434	1,712	8,222	11,368	11,455	4,703	26	32	42	100
Zhob	2	2	30	14	3	47	900	730	5,460	7,090	7,137	4,088	12	4	43	59
Chagai	1	1	6	1	35	42	296	218	4,408	4,922	4,964	645	12	9	92	113
Total	10	12	164	105	72	341	6,192	5,523	25,465	37,180	37,521	11,765	108	192	285	555
Total 1937-38	10	14	191	93	104	388	6,293	4,619	26,730	37,642	38,030	13,647	74	159	358	591
Total 1936-37	10	13	227	118	113	458	6,418	5,314	19,927	31,659	32,117	5,923	53	61	247	361

APPENDIX XXV.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1938-39.

District .	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castration performed.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin . . .	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	26	428	454	5	6	141	152	606
Sibi . . .	90	2	8	...	...	8	5	872	1,052	1,929	152	75	16	248	2,180
Loralai . . .	89	4	6	3	7	16	1	2,459	21,238	23,698	18	46	25	89	23,803
Zhob . . .	64	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,740	20,740	20	6	26	52	20,792
Chagai . . .	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	937	2	...	58	60	997
Total	283	12	14	3	7	24	6	3,357	44,395	47,758	197	133	266	596	48,378
Total 1937-38	411	14	4	3	5	12	7	2,209	41,346	43,562	305	299	287	891	44,465
Total 1936-37	492	13	16	36	70	122	6	5,727	56,870	62,603	425	389	829	1,623	64,348

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE V.

Statistics of castrations and treatment performed in the Province of Baluchistan during 1938-39.

Name of District.	Number of animals treated.			Number of animals castrated.			Remarks.
	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	
Quetta-Pishin	962	1,538	6,167	1	17	10	
Sibi	2,939	2,268	2,869	116	52	99	
Loralai	4,248	1,499	29,495	35	32	49	
Zhob	750	950	26,229	4	12	43	
Chagal	219	304	5,438	9	12	92	
Total	9,118	6,559	70,198	165	125	293	
Total for 1937-38	7,220	6,796	68,467	162	78	363	
Total for 1938-37	11,548	7,076	77,719	97	69	317	

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE VI-A.

Statement showing the number of approved Bulls at Stud in the Province of Baluchistan during 1938-39.

Name of District.	Number of approved bulls present on 1st April	Casualties during the year.			Balance in hand on 31st March.			Net cost for the year for the issue and maintenance of stud of said bulls.	Population of Cows over 3 years according to last census.	Number of Cows covered.
		Government.	Local bodies.	Others.	Government.	Local bodies.	Others.			
Quetta-Pishin	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,034 according to last Census.	11
Sibi	8	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	413
Korachi	9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	229
Total	19	9	..	..	16	..	..	4,203	..	643
Total for 1937-38*	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,481	..	686
Total for 1936-37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Previous two years.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE VII.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held during the year 1938-39.

Province.	Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held.	Total Number of Present.							Average price of animal sold.				Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	Prize money provided.					Remarks.	Number of medals awarded.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young Stock.	Camels.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Bulls.	Bullocks.		Bullocks.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From other sources.	Total.			Amount actually awarded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Sibi . . .	1	436	326	73	50	273	225	190	70	115	217	2,600	1,200	400	4,200	1,520	1			
Usta Mohd. . .	1	70	74	15	...	...	...	Not avail able.	...	...	27	130	...	110	240	240	...	

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.

Statistics of Livestock slaughtered in recognised Slaughter houses in the Province/State of Baluchistan during 1938-39.

Name of District.	Number of recognised houses for				Number of Animals slaughtered.				Slaughter fee per head.	
	Local bodies.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Local bodies.	Cows.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Sheep.	Goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
Quetta-Pishin	2	2	...	...	1,947	47,242	40,529	0-12-0	0-4-0	...
Sibi	1	3	...	...	195	3,251	9,479	...	...	...
Loralai	...	1	...	...	...	2,339	1,933	...	...	0-2-0
Zhob	1	3	...	...	127	4,490	4,209	...	...	...
Chagai	...	2	...	...	...	122	523	...	...	...
Total	4	11	...	...	2,269	57,144	56,673	...	...	...
Total for 1937-38*	4	11	...	...	1,866	1,08,107	1,08,107	...	...	...
Total for 1936-37*	4	11	...	...	1,867	1,00,889	1,00,889	...	...	...

*Previous two years.

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1938-39.

Major Head.	Amount— Provin- cial.
	Rs.
1. Superintendence	8,140
2. Veterinary Instruction . . . . .	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	26,608
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	12,884
5. Breeding Operation	4,263
6. Prizes . . . . .	..
7. Fairs and Shows . . . . .	..
Total	<u>51,895</u>

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX " A. "

Statement showing, for the previous year (1937-38) and the current year (1938-39), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 50—Ordinary Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	60,71,812	61,05,777
Water Supply Installations	10,95,678	11,09,875
Electrical Installations	2,62,385	2,69,725
Total	74,29,875	74,85,377

Expenditure.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	59,837	2,56,191	49,730	2,37,993

APPENDIX " B. "

Statement showing for the previous (1937-38) and the current (1938-39) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 34—Tribal Areas.

Capital value of—	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16,55,595	16,35,628
Water Supply Installations	13,997	19,116
Electrical Installations	8,105	8,105
Total	16,77,697	16,62,849

Expenditure.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	40,034	47,691	8,014	49,206

APPENDIX "C."

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.

B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.

C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.

D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	<i>I. - Origin - Quetta.</i>					
1	Quetta Civil Station Roads .	4	..	..	..
	Quetta Local Roads—					
	Brewery Road from Quetta .	4	..	..	..
	Kirani Road from Quetta .	..	..	..	2½	
	Galbraith Spinney (M. 2½	4	..	..	..
	Bolan Road) to M. 4 Sa-					
	munqli Road.					
	Brewery to M. 5 Samunqli	3½	..	..	..
	Road.					
2	Chaman (Quetta P. O., Cha-	77½	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M.
	man P. O.) Shickh Mandah					63½ apt to be
	5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak					snow-bound.
	Camp 12½. Yaru 25.					
	Saranan 32½. Killa-Abdul-					
	la 51½. Shellabaugh 60½.					
	Old Chaman 70½. Chaman					
	77½.					
	(Mile 77 up to D. B.)					
	(a) Samunqli link (Cannt.	5½	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora
	boundary-Baleli) Samunqli					crossing M. 4 by
	6, mile 8 Khojak Road.					floods.
	(a-i) Baleli-Regi (Baleli	3	..	..	..
	M. 8-M. 11).					
	(b) Ghazband Road (from	..	..	..	32	Lora crossings bad.
	M. 11 Baleli-Regi Road to					Unfit for continuous
	Gulistan. Dinar Post.					lorry traffic.
	22½ Segi 32. Gulistan 43.					
	(b-2) Kurram Branch (M. 19	..	..	..	44	Connects with 8 (a).
	Burj Aziz Khan 34. Kur-					
	ram 50. Panjpai 63).					
	(c) Continuation from Gulistan	..	..	..	16½	Levy Post.
	to Spintisa.					
	(d) Bostan Link (M. 23½ to	7	..	..	..
	M. 20 Zhob Road).					
	(e) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6	..	..	..
	(f) Continuation to Khushdil	7½	..	..	..	Irrigation.
	Khan Reservoir.					
	(f-2) Khushdil-Barshore	..	..	..	19	
	Carried over	121½	..	..	114½	

APPENDIX "C"—contd.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	121½	..	..	114½	
	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.</i>					
	(g) Branch from M. 36 to Malezai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation Pumping Station.
	(h) Saranan Link (M. 32 Pishin).	8½	..	..	..
	(i) Gulistan Link (M. 38½-49½).	19	..	..	..	Gulistan is halfway.
	(j) Bogra Link (M. 55½ Chaman Gani Oba 69½ Ting Kach 75½ Bogra Spring 77½ Chaman 90).	..	..	..	34½	Liable to interruption by snow on the Tabina Plateau.
	(k) Shellabagh Link (M. 60-M. 64).	..	..	..	2½	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(l) Khojak short cut, Chaman side (M. 66½-M. 70).	..	..	..	2	Do.
	(m) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	..	..	..	Khandhar Approximately 66 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani .	..	..	..	13	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road. Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60½. Hindubagh 74½. Nisai 93. Killa-Saifulla New 115. Akhtarzai 123½. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159½. Muzafferpur 173. Badinzai 190½. Fort Sandeman 206.	192	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai pass apt to be snow-bound. M. 30 & 49 impassable in spates. Nullah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(a) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	23	..	..	..
	(a-2) Khanai link (M. 33-M. 40) (Surkhab Road.)	..	..	..	8	
	(a-3) Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	11	
	(b) Hindubagh RS branch from M. 74½.	1	..	..	..
	(c) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha-Fakirzai (Sultanzai) (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11. Murgha Fakirzai 25.	..	..	25	..	Impassable immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(d) Murgha Fakirzai road from M. 95½.	..	36	..	..	Unoccupied Post.
	(e) Killa-Saifulla RS branch from M. 114.	1½	..	..	..
	Carried over .	375½	36	25	185½	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward	375½	36	25	185½	
	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.</i>					
	(f) Maratangi link M 145½ to M. 25 Gurlama Road.	25	..	..	..	Loralai—Fort Sandeman by this. Not maintained during the spate season for the period from July to September.
	(g) Killa Saifulla Pass Rd. (M. 119 Loralai). Meets Speraragha Road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai each year is 16 miles.
3	(Ziarat) (Gurkha Road) Quetta-Smallan junction Harnai Road) Sarantangi 22. Kach 30½. Kahan 46½. Ziarat 63½. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	121½	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter, liable to spate in summer. M 11½—Smallan not maintained in winter.
	(a) Ziarat Station Roads	1½	..	..	..
	(b) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	21	..	To Railway.
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob Road. M. 136½ Killa Saifulla Pass Road) Khanozai 46. Yusuf Kach 51½. Malozai 56½. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87½. Chanali 101½. Killa Saifulla Pass Road 105. Loralai 133½.	..	..	..	87½	Snow-bound in winter between Khanozai & Speraragha.
5	Urak (Quetta-boundary-Urak). Hanna 7, Urak 14.	9	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(a) Nar Nullah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	Do.
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 2½, Sariab 8, Darwaza 23, Kolepur 26, Bibinani 55½, Kirta 68, Kundalani 75½, Rindli 85½, Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Liable to become impassable in spates.
	(a) Mach jail branch from M. 41½.	1½	..	..	..	Do.
	(b) Sibi station roads	1½	..	..	..
	(c) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	..	..	7½	
	Carried over	684½	37½	46	280½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	684½	37½	46	280½	
	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta—concl'd.</i>					
7	Kalat (M. 8 Bolan Road-Mastung) Sariab 8, Mian Gundi, 10½, Lak Pass 18, Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continued in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(a) Branch to Mastung RS from mile 27½.	1½	..	..	..
	(b) Branch in Mastung .	1½	..	..	..
8	Chagai (M. 19½ Kalat Rd.-Killa-Sufaid C. L. C. Post on Iran border), Kanak 31½. Shiek Wasil 39. Kirda-gap 54½. Galongur 70½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102½. Mal 127. Dalbandin 222½. Nok Kundi 327½. Jazzak 405½, Killa Sufaid 417½.	398	..	..	..	Upto Nushki liable to become impassable in spates. Beyond Nushki taken over by Civil Divn. M. E. S. in 8/38. Rough beyond Dalbandin, but being improved. "Pat" between Nushki & Dalbandin becomes impassable after heavy rain, other places liable to become impassable in spates and after sand storms.
	(a) Branch to Panjpai from M. 42½.	6	..	..	..	Liable to become impassable after rain.
	(b) Branch to Mudanak (camp) from M. 70½.	..	3	..	..
	(c) Branch to Nushki Railway Station from M. 89½.	1½	..	..	..
	(d) Branch in Nushki from M. 90½.	½	..	..	..
	(e) Road to Zanginawar from Nushki Branch.	..	25	..	..	Liable to become impassable after rain and after sand storms.
	(f) Branch to Ahmedwal from M. 102½.	1½	..	..	..	Taken over by Civil Divn. M.E.S. in 8/38.
	(g) Branch to Chagai	..	36	..	..	Do.
	(h) Road to Sohtagan (C. L. C. Post), Gwalishtap 27, Sohtagan 73.	..	..	..	73	Do.
	(i) Road to Kacha (C. L. C. Post) from Juzzak, Saindak 18 Kirtaga 38, Kacha 51.	51	..	..	..	"Pat" between Gwalishtap and Sohtagan impassable for a long period after heavy rain. Taken over by Civil Divn. M. E. S. in 8/38. Becomes impassable after spates.
	(j) Road to Robat (C. L. C. Post) from Kirtaga.	..	40	..	..
	Carried over .	1169½	141½	46	353½	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	1169 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	353 $\frac{7}{8}$	
	<i>II.—Origin—Loralai.</i>					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawai 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Smallen 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ashgara 31 $\frac{3}{8}$, Dilkuna Post 39 $\frac{1}{8}$, Tokhan 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, Harnai 55 $\frac{1}{16}$.	55, 1/16	..	..	..
	(a) Loralai Civil Station Link from M. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
	(b) Link to Duki Road from M. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	..	2	..	..
	(c) Branch to Sinjawai Tehsil from M. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$.	..	1	..	..
10	Gurlama (Loralai-Fort Sandeman) Lahor 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mara Tangi 25, Zara 43 $\frac{13}{16}$, Murgha 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, Zarozei 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, New Lakaband 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, Babar 96 $\frac{3}{4}$, Kapip 104 $\frac{3}{4}$, Fort Sandeman 113 $\frac{7}{8}$.	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	..	..	Partly metalled, usually passable during rains.
	(a) Musa Khel branch from M. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.	..	31	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurlama Rd. Barkhan) Wahar 20 $\frac{3}{4}$, Tor 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, Makhtar 49, Sra Daka 59 $\frac{3}{4}$, Kingri 82 $\frac{3}{4}$, Rankan 98 $\frac{3}{4}$, Rakhni 114, Barkhan 146.	..	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
	(a) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurlama Road.	..	20	..	..
	(b) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114.	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan, 168.
	(c) Vitakri branch from Barkhan.	..	..	21	..	Not passable during rains.
12	Duki (M. 19 Harnai Road-Barkhan) Baghoo 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, Duki 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, Duki Tehsil 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gambaz 64, Hosri 83.	..	99	..	..	Distance 2 miles less by link 9 (b).
	(a) Kohlu Branch from M. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10	..	..	..
	Carried over .	1350 $\frac{3}{16}$	428 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	353 $\frac{7}{8}$	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	1350 $\frac{3}{16}$	428 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	353 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	<i>III.— Origin—Fort Sandeman.</i>					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman Gomai at Gulkach) Zhob River 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Siri Toi 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sambaza 35 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gulkach post 52. Gomai 53, $\frac{1}{2}$.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Militia post at Siri Toi. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza. (3) Militia post at Gulkach.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Mogal-kot) Brunj 14. Sali 26. Mir Ali Khel 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. Moghalkot 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.	..	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gurlama Road border at Kato Dabra) Kapip 10. Manikewa 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dhanasar 46. Kato Dabra 49.	46	..	3	..	Class C beyond Dhanasar Road continues to Moghalkot 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(a) Branch to Admedi Dirga from M. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$.	..	..	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Levy Post.
16	Shinghar (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar) Bahlol Nadi 14. Mahansai 21. Behram Khol 26. Pasta 29. Shingarh 32.	..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
17	Sharan Jogezei (Fort Sandeman-Sharan) Jogezei junction with Gulkach Road 8. Surkach Kotal 25. Shaigaloo 47. Nawa 61. Sharan Jogezei 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. Continues beyond Sharan for 8 miles towards Thanishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigaloo and Sharan Jogezei.
18	Fort Sandeman Civil Station.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Total .	1531 $\frac{1}{16}$	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	370 $\frac{3}{4}$	

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I—A
1938-39

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آخری درج شدہ تاریخ پر یہ کتاب مستعار
لی گئی تھی مقررہ مدت سے زیادہ رکھنے کی
صورت میں ایک آنہ یومیہ دیرانہ لیا جائے گا۔

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